Hawaiian Gazette.

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FOR SENATE CHAMBER

Proposed to Take the Public Works Office.

Governor Carter in installing Superintendent Holloway, as good as gave notice of eviction to the Public Works Department relatively to its main office. This is in the State banquet hall of former Iolani Palace, now the Capitol, the Superintendent of Public Works under the Organic Act having succeeded the Minister of the Interior under the Republic in its possession.

It is in the Governor's mind to transform the place into a Senate chamber. The upper branch of the Legislature has under two regimes been without its own place of assembly. Under the Republic it dwelt in a tabernacle of papier-mache panels erected in the upper hallway of the Capitol. In the first Territorial legislative session the Senate shared the bungalow with the officers' club and commissary and adjutant's departments of the N. G. H. For the second Legislature the Secretary of the Territory gave up his office for a Senate chamber, having the old tabernacle erected in its former position for himself.

To have the Senate meet where the head office of the Superintendent of Public Works is now would be a double improvement. Besides conferring an element of dignity hitherto denied to that body from being homeless, the location of the Senate directly across the main hallway from the House of Representatives chamber would be a mutual convenience to the two branches of the Legislature. They would be in closer touch with each other than hitherto, probably to the public advantage as well as their own.

The office of the Superintendent of Public Works, should the Governor's idea be carried out, may either go into the basement of the building along with the office of the Assistant Superintendent or into the bungalow.

There is a rumor that Oahu county supervisors will rent accommodations in the Alexander Young building, as there does not appear to be room for the county establishment in any Territorial building.

ALL IN A QUANDARY

Japanese Swimmer Ran Gauntlet of Federal Officers.

About 7 o'clock last night a Japanese man, fully dressed, was seen swimming in the harbor away from the stern of the steamship China. A little later he clambered up on the shore makai of the pilot house and started off on a run. Two of the pilot boys saw him and nabbed him at once, turning him over to Customs Inspector Dinklage. The latter took the man to the steamship China, turning him over to Immigrant Inspector R. C. Brown, and the dripping brown man was put in a safe place on the steamer, while an inspection of the crew and aliens was made to ascertain whether he belonged to the ship.

The check-off showed the crew and aliens intact without the prisoner. The Immigrant department felt certain that the man had not escaped from the detention camp on Quarantine Island, and the responsibility for the prisoner was again turned over to the Customs Department. The man, however, was held. As the check-off showed that he apparently had no connection with the vessel, the steamship officials disclaimed any responsibility for him. It was a three-cornered disclaimer.

The Customs representatives said that in no case were they called upon to hold a man, it being merely their duty to assist the Immigrant department in such cases. Furthermore, they claimed that it was the Immigrant department which counted the people on board and kept check on them, their duty being merely to see that no one brought dutiable articles ashore without paying Uncle Sam for the privilege.

Collector of Customs Stackable was on the dock, and he was told of the circumstance. It was his opinion that it was a matter affecting the Immigrant department. The Japanese gave his name as Usijiro, but he would give no account of himself. It was finally suggested that perhaps Usijiro was a stowaway who had only put in appearance at this port after remaining concealed during the trip from Yokohama. He was therefore taken over to the detention camp and his case will be fully investigated by the Immigrant Department this morning.

SOME IMPORTANT OFFICES ARE YET TO BE FILLED

Pratt for Lands in Suspense---Atkinson a Favorite for Secretary---Winston Is Discussed for President of Board of Health.

C. S. HOLLOWAY, to be Superintendent of Public Works, vice H. E. Cooper; resigned.
LORRIN ANDREWS, recommissioned as Attorney General.
ALATAU T. ATKINSON, recommissioned as Superintendent of Public Instruction.
J. H. FISHER, recommissioned as Auditor.

The foregoing are all of the appointments thus far made by Governor Carter, the commissions having been issued yesterday.

For Commissioner of Public Lands vice E. S. Boyd, resigned, the appointment of J. W. Pratt, present tax assessor, is in suspense. Governor Carter stated late yesterday afternoon that Mr. Pratt would not be appointed until he had talked the matter over with him, which he intended doing this morning.

"If I find that we can agree upon the affairs of the department, Mr. Pratt will be appointed," the Governor said.

Governor Carter in the afternoon personally installed Mr. Holloway in charge of the Department of Public Works. The new Superintendent has not yet exercised any of his executive functions, bids for several public works remaining with unbroken seals at the close of office hours yesterday.

Referring to the opposition that had been offered to Mr. Holloway's appointment, the Governor stated the qualifications of that gentleman to be "an even temperament and a trained mind," further stating his conviction that Mr. Holloway would take hold of the work in the right way, that he would be a servant of the people and not above them. He also hoped that whatever shortcomings Mr. Holloway might have would disappear and declared that it was their joint purpose to manage the department together.

A. L. C. Atkinson is announced to be the Governor's choice for recommending to President Roosevelt for Secretary of the Territory. The position is not sought by Mr. Atkinson, who would prefer the practice of law. It is because he is a lawyer, with other reasons, that the Governor wants him in the Secretary's office. J. Castle Ridgway of Hilo, who lately seemed to be favored by Governor Carter, it is said has opposition in the Republican organization, his connection therewith notwithstanding.

The Governor has not yet decided on his Private Secretary. According to the talk of friends of Frank D. Creedon, acting in that capacity in continuation of similar relations to Mr. Carter while Secretary of the Territory, Mr. Creedon is not solicitous of the office but would prefer to return to service with the Hawaiian Trust Co.

Governor Carter, at the close of the official day, spoke with gratification of a call he had received from Samuel Parker, Republican National Committeeman for Hawaii, who assured him of his support although he had opposed his confirmation.

The Governor had the usual run of callers for private interviews yesterday and in the middle of the day held a conference to consider Territorial finances and other matters. It was attended by Auditor Fisher, Attorney General Andrews, W. O. Smith, A. L. C. Atkinson, L. A. Thurston, U. S. District Attorney Breckons, J. A. Gilman and F. M. Hatch. Treasurer Kepoikai was absent, not having been invited.

Besides the offices that have attracted most of the public discussion of the Governor's appointments, there are other important positions the resignations of which are in his hands and candidates for which, other than the present holders, are being advocated.

One such office is that of president of the Board of Health, with a salary of $3000 a year, the resignation of which Dr. C. B. Cooper handed to Governor Carter early among the other heads of departments. E. C. Winston, a member of the Board and formerly its president pro tempore, is much discussed as a possible appointee to the position. As one of the callers on Governor Carter yesterday, Mr. Winston lent some color to his reported candidacy.

Another officer not yet recommissioned is W. E. Wall, surveyor. The native idea, as shown elsewhere, is to leave the old incumbent out and place S. M. Kanakanui in his stead.

APPOINTMENTS PENDING IN THE PARTY'S HANDS

James W. Pratt will be Commissioner of Public Lands, although as yet his commission has not been issued. Governor Carter yesterday afternoon intimated that the question regarding the Land office was whether Mr. Boyd should not continue in it until the end of the year, if he were willing, and allow Mr. Pratt the same time satisfactorily to wind up the business of the Tax office. There is considerable urging from the outside to this course. Many lawsuits over assessments are as yet undecided and there will be final adjustments of books necessary at the end of this year to make way for the taking over of the taxation business January 1, 1904.

Governor Carter, however, expresses himself as being strongly adverse to the proposition. He regards land matters now pending and the business of the department generally as of utmost importance, besides considering it highly desirable that Mr. Pratt should lose no time in obtaining a mastery of the details of public lands and their administration. As the Governor put it yesterday, he wishes Commissioner Pratt to obtain, as quickly as possible, a thorough grasp of land matters from the ground up.

The Governor stated that the appointments of President of the Board of Health and Territorial Surveyor were still under consideration by the Republican Executive Committee.

Nothing definite could be given out about filling the office of Private Secretary.

Respecting the office of Secretary of the Territory, Governor Carter said many prominent men were opposed to the vacating of the office of county supervisor by Mark P. Robinson to take that appointment. Jos. G. Pratt and J. Castle Ridgway were still having their names promoted in rivalry for the Secretaryship. A. L. C. Atkinson, the Governor understood, had not been willing to have his name advanced for this Presidential appointment.

Governor Carter was seen at the Secretary's office, preparing correspondence for the steamer China's mail.

JAP BABY WAS EXCESS BAGGAGE AND GOT LEFT

About fifteen minutes before the China was ready to pull out into the harbor for San Francisco, a local attorney who is recruiting Japanese for Coast labor bureaus appeared at the gangplank with a Japanese man and his wife, the latter carrying a three-months' old babe in her arms. The attorney produced tickets for two persons only and the officer refused to allow the trio to go aboard. The attorney interjected a demand that they all be passed, but the steamer official was firm. Unless a ticket was produced for the baby, he said, the latter would not be permitted to board the vessel.

"You've got to have a ticket for the baby, that's all," said he. "If that baby goes on and there are only two tickets to show for all three, the company will get into all sorts of trouble at San Francisco. It can't be done."

The attorney and his charges went away, and while a crowd was surging up and down the gangway, another attempt was made to pass them aboard, but the wily official was not napping. The bystanders by this time began to cympathize with the baby, at least, but to no purpose. They could not understand the, to them, unchristian and inhuman attitude of the official.

A representative of the agents shortly afterward appeared at the gangway and the attorney tried to have him pass the Japanese aboard. There was some pretty strong talk between the two, and ended in the steamer man telling him to pass two aboard or keep them all off. The gangway was on the point of being lowered when the father sprang nimbly up to the steamer's deck. The woman hesitated a moment, and then turning to another Japanese woman near by, deposited the baby in her arms and followed her lord and master.

CEMETERIES ARE BREEDING HOSTS OF MOSQUITOES

It turns out that the most prolific mosquito nurseries within city limits are the cemeteries.

Urns, flower-pots and the like filled with water are breeding innumerable insect pests. Yesterday Inspector Larnach visited some of the graveyards and found mosquito larvae there in all stages of development. He at once called on the cemetery officials and those he found in promised to help him eliminate the breeding spots. Mr. Dayton of the Nuuanu cemetery corporation will have his caretakers empty all water containers. Similar arrangements have been made at Makiki and Father Valentin has authorized them for the King street cemetery.

Inspector Larnach reports good progress with his work and hearty encouragement and co-operation all along the line. Mosquitoes, in most parts of the town are becoming visibly less.

THERESA AND CAYPLESS FORM POLITICAL ALLIANCE

The Princess Theresa and Edgar Caypless, late Home Rule candidate for county attorney, have formed an offensive and defensive political alliance and promise to deliver over the islands to the Democratic party. The name of the new organization is to be the Home Rule Democratic Party, but the late Home Rule leaders, Kalauokalani, Iaukea and the rest, are still to be heard from. Mr. Caypless was seen last night at his residence on Piikoi street and freely admitted that the rumored political move was true. Said he:

"Yes, it is true that Mrs. Wilcox and I have formed a political combination. Hereafter there shall be, so far as our political power goes, not a Home Rule party, but a Home Rule-Democratic party.

"There are many reasons for this, foremost amongst which is that R. W. Wilcox and myself have fought the battles of the aboriginal native for six years. We have at all times found that the deadliest and most powerful enemies of the Hawaiian race have been of the Republican affiliation.

"We have been taught by two successive campaigns, that which Wilcox and I urged in the former campaign; now we, Mrs. Wilcox and myself, who are the only successors politically to the late R. W. Wilcox, have determined to take a stand and maintain it to the end. Therefore you are privileged to say that Mrs. Wilcox and myself have joined issues politically, and we are determined, as we believe we can, by fair means, to destroy the present political administration of affairs in these islands. That is all I have to say at present, except that this means democracy or such a government as will be satisfactory to the true citizens.

"It is quite probable that I may go to Washington soon."

"What for?"

"Wait and see."

EVANS' FLEET TO MEET SOLACE HERE DEC. 15

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The United States supply ship Solace has been ordered to meet Rear Admiral Evans' fleet at Honolulu on December 15, with stores.

COLOMBIA THREATENS PANAMA CANAL CO.

BOGOTA, Nov. 27.—Colombia has notified the Panama Canal company that it will not allow the transfer of the company's privileges to the United States.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 27.—Gen. Reyes, the Colombian Peace Commissioner, has sailed for home. He left an emphatic protest at Washington against the action of the United States towards Panama.

PANAMA, Nov. 27.—The Junta in control of the Government will ratify the Hay-Varilla treaty as soon as it is received.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 27.—Thirteen provincial viceroys have offered 90,000 foreign-drilled troops to assist the Peking government in resisting Russia.

ROME, Nov. 27.—Serious anti-Austrian demonstrations have occurred owing to the fact that Austria has forbidden Italians to enter the University of Innsbruck.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Lord Mayor Ritchie has been made a baronet in recognition of his entertainment for the King and Queen of Italy.

OGDEN, Utah, Nov. 27.—The completion of the Lucien Cut-Off road was celebrated on Thanksgiving day.

SYDNEY, Nov. 27.—The Government has offered the Salvation Army a bonus for bringing in immigrants.

LANTANA BERRY BLIGHTED THROUGHOUT HONOLULU

Spread of the lantana in Honolulu has been checked by the blight which Professor Koebele introduced from Mexico. Although there are still lantana plants to be seen in flower, the statement was made at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Agriculture that no berries are to be found in the entire city, or at least, berries which will produce seed.

Professor Perkins made the statement after answering a request for information as to Professor Koebele, who is now supposed to be in Alameda on his way back to Honolulu.

"There are no berries to be found on Pacific Heights now," said Mr. Perkins.

"The finest sight on the island is the lantana display on Round Top," commented W. M. Giffard, who was present.

"Two months ago Pacific Heights was the finest sight on the island in lantana flowers," replied Mr. Perkins. "Now you can't find a lantana berry within two miles of Honolulu."

CIRCUIT COURT JUDGES MAY RESIGN POSITIONS

Two of the judges of the First Circuit court may shortly resign owing to the insufficient salaries which they receive. The statement was made yesterday afternoon at the quarterly meeting of the Bar Association that they had spoken of the possibility of their leaving the bench on this account.

The salary of each judge is $3,000 per annum, or $250 a month. Both judges felt that this was a small sum in proportion to the work required of them, especially in view of the fact that almost any lawyer with a reputation for legal ability can make a much larger sum in private practice.

Judge Stanley brought the matter before the meeting in a concise manner. It was his opinion that the Bar Association should make some move to have the salaries of the Circuit Judges increased. He thought the Bar Association and the public generally was satisfied with the present incumbents. He said that two of the judges had an idea of resigning on account of the present salary being insufficient. Some of the judges had been working day and night on civil and criminal matters.

Judge Stanley thought the time was opportune to make a request of Congress to increase the salaries of judges, because the appropriation bills are shortly to be presented and considered in Congress.

The Bar Association, by a unanimous vote, agreed to make the request on the basis of $4,000 instead of $3,000 per annum, and the matter was referred to a committee consisting of Judge Hartwell, W. O. Smith and W. A. Kinney, to formulate the petition.

MITCHELL INTRODUCES HIS HAWAIIAN BILLS

A Large Number of Measures Embodying the Ideas Embraced in the Report of the Visiting Mitchell Commission to Hawaii.

(MAIL SPECIAL TO THE ADVERTISER.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13.—Senator Mitchell yesterday introduced bills for the purpose of carrying out the recommendations contained in the Report of his Committee made last session, the bills having reference to matters in Hawaii. The first Bill proposes to amend Sections 34, 40, 66, 69, 72, 75, 77, 82 and 86 of the Organic Act providing a government for the Territory of Hawaii, approved April 30, 1900.

The first amendment in section 34 is to make the eligible age of a Territorial Senator twenty-five years instead of thirty years as under existing law, and his residence in the Islands not less than one year instead of three years as under existing law.

The second amendment fixes the age limit for a member of the Territorial House of Representatives at twenty-one instead of twenty-five years as under existing law and his residence in the Islands not less than one year instead of three years as at present.

The next amendment, that of section 66, fixes the age limit for a Governor at thirty years instead of thirty-five years as under existing law, and provides that he shall be a citizen either of the Territory of Hawaii or of some state or other territory of the United States, instead of the eligibility being confined, as under existing law, to a citizen of the Islands.

The next amendment, that of section 69, provides that the Secretary may be eligible if a citizen either of the Territory of Hawaii or of some state or other territory of the United States, the present law confining the eligibility to a citizen of the Territory of Hawaii.

The next amendment, that of section 72 of the Organic Act, provides that the Territorial Treasurer shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, give bond to the Territory of Hawaii in the sum of not less than two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) the same to be approved by the Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Territory of Hawaii conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties as such Treasurer. Under existing law there is no provision whatever compelling the treasurer to give bonds.

The next amendment, that of section 75, provides that the Superintendent of Public Works, shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, give bond to the Territory of Hawaii in the sum of not less than one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) the same to be approved by the Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Territory of Hawaii, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office.

The next amendment, that of section 77 of the Organic Act, provides that the Auditor and Deputy Auditor shall each, before entering upon the duties of his office, execute a bond to the Territory of Hawaii in the sum of not less than fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties as such officer. Under existing law there is no provision whatever for either the Superintendent of Public Works, the Auditor or the Deputy Auditor giving bonds.

The next amendment, that of section 82 of the Organic Act, provides that to be eligible to the position of Chief Justice or Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii, a man shall be a citizen either of the Territory of Hawaii or some state or other territory of the United States instead of a citizen of the Territory of Hawaii only as under existing law. The amendment further provides that in case of a vacancy in the office of Chief Justice or Associate Justice of the Supreme Court the same shall be filled by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, instead of by a selection from the bar by the remaining Justice or Justices of the Supreme Court, as under existing law. Section 9 of the Amendment provides that writs of error and appeals from the final decision of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii shall be allowed and may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States in the manner and under the same regulations, and in the same cases as in judgments and decrees of the Supreme Courts of the territories of the United States in all cases where the amount involved exceeds five thousand dollars, whether a Federal question be involved or not, and the Supreme Court of the United States shall have jurisdiction to review, revise, reverse, modify or affirm any final judgment or decree of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii in all cases taken to that Court by writ of error or appeal, and section 86 of the Organic Act is by this amendment modified in accordance with its provisions. Section 10 of the proposed amendments provides that the salary of the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii shall be eight thousand five hundred dollars ($8,500) per annum instead of five thousand ($5,000) as under existing law.

Mr. Mitchell also introduced a bill to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Honolulu and to appropriate one million dollars for such purchase. Also a bill to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Hilo, Island of Hawaii, and appropriating one hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($150,000) for the same.

He also introduced a proposed amendment to Bill H. R. making appropriations for Rivers and Harbors, authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to make a survey and estimate for the construction of a breakwater from the ocean along Blonde Reef to Cocoanut Island, for the protection of the harbor of Hilo, Island of Hawaii, T. H., and appropriating one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) or so much thereof as may be necessary for such purpose and authorizing the Secretary of War to report at the next session of Congress; also authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to improve the entrance to the harbor of Honolulu by cutting an artificial channel in the coral sand to the depth of thirty feet and four hundred feet in width, in accordance with the estimate of the Engineer of the territory, and appropriating for the purpose two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000).

Mr. Mitchell also introduced a proposed amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill providing for the construction of a first class Light House upon the point of Makapuu, Island of Oahu, the same to carry a lens of the third order showing a fixed white light with red sectors, covering a safe distance from shore, appropriating

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BEAUTIFUL HAWAIINA HALL OPENED TO THE PUBLIC

Hawaiian Hall, the latest addition to the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum of Polynesian Ethnology and Natural History, was thrown open to the public yesterday afternoon. The doors were opened at 2 o'clock and at 4 o'clock Professor W. T. Brigham, Director, in a masterly framed address, dedicated the new hall to its noble purposes.

Invitation cards were issued by the Director and Trustees for the opening, which drew into the beautiful edifice a representative attendance, by actual count, of three hundred people. A great many failed to register in the visitor's book, hence the following list, even with the reporter's additions, is far from complete:

Judge Sanford B. Dole, J. O. Carter and Henry Holmes, Trustees of the Museum; Chief Justice W. F. Frear, Justice and Mrs. C. A. Galbraith, Justice Antonio Perry, Miss Julia Perry, President and Mrs. A. F. Griffiths, Oahu College; Brother Bertram, principal, and Christian Brothers of St. Louis College faculty; Mrs. Mary Roberts Smith, and Mrs. John C. L. Fich, Stanford University; Mrs. J. P. Roberts, Palo Alto, Cal.; Mrs. C. H. Oakwood, D. C. A. Oakwood, San Diego, Cal.; Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Southrons, Miss Southrons, Manchester, England; Miss Marie F. Hasenphlus, Cleveland, O.; C. C. Talbott, Gibbon, Neb.; Mrs. J. J. McDonald, Laurie E. McDonald, San Francisco; Miss E. Lewis, China; Mrs. O. J. Bettis, Berkeley, Cal.; Mary H. Cramer, Maud Post, Denver, Colo.; Nelson G. Smith, Alameda, Cal.; Mrs. D. C. Lindsay, Olive B. Lindsay, Paia, Maui; Senator C. H. Dickey, Haiku, Maui; Lorrin A. Thurston, W. M. Giffard, James L. Girvin, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Hawes, Jr., Mrs. A. M. Brown, Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, Miss Marie R. von Holt, Ida Efferts Cooke, Miss Louisa B. Brickwood, Cate H. Phillips, T. Clive Davies, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Howard, Mary D. Hendricks, Walter C. Weedon, Rev. John Usborne, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Barwick, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Oat, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Ewart, Alice D. Ewart, Edith H. Ewart, Mrs. R. A. Jordan, Mrs. Laws, Rev. and Mrs. J. Lea..ingham, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Henry Dodge, C. C. Talbot, Judge Lyle A. Dickey, Frank S. Dodge, Rev. and Mrs. O. P. Emerson, Miss Kimball, Helen L. Hillebrand, Carrie P. Green, Rhoda H. Green, J. L. Hopwood, Miss O. A. Arnold, Mrs. E. J. Walker, E. J. Walker, Judge P. L. Weaver, Albert F. Judd, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Watson, Margaret H. Mossman, Aimes Mossman, F. J. Lowrey, Mrs. J. S. Emerson, Mr. and Mrs. Blackman, Miss Holdsworth, Jennie Elsner, Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Kenake, Dr. and Mrs. J. T. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Gulick, Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Whitney; Prof. and Mrs. Edgar Wood, Mr. Law, Mrs. J. C. Axtell, Julia E. Snow, Mrs. Mary D. Cook, Miss Bernice P. Cook, Mrs. Isabella L. Creighton, Margaret Lishman, Mrs. Belle Farrar Meyer, Louis Meyer, Daniel Logan, Mrs. L. Ahlo, L. Ahlo, L. P. Tenney, Mrs. R. Jay Greene, J. S. Emerson, Rev. E. W. Thwing, Mrs. T. G. Thrum, Mr. and Mrs. T. K. Krauss, Charlotte A. Tisdale, S. M. Jacobus, Agnes B. Alexander, Dr. Geo. W. Burgess, Flora Ellen Rittenhouse, Col. John H. Soper, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Bowen, Mrs. Annie J. Burgess, Miss Eugenia Thomas, Mrs. Mary H. Damon, A. M. Merrill, R. Law, Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Richards.

PROF. BRIGHAM'S ADDRESS.

The director said in substance:

In welcoming you here this afternoon, it has seemed good to Judge Dole, the president of the Board of Trustees, that I should take the opportunity afforded by this the only dedication this museum has ever had, to explain so far as I may in a few minutes how the institution is arranged and what it stands for. And first it stands as a monument of the generosity of that public spirited citizen of Honolulu, Charles Reed Bishop, while designed as a memorial of his excellent and accomplished wife, Bernice Pauahi.

The original building was intended to contain and preserve simply the Hawaiian kahili, feather robes, pictures and various keepsakes belonging to his wife who was heir to the Kamehamehas. With the exception of the feather work and kapa, the entire collection was contained in the room which now serves as a vestibule to the new Hawaiian Hall, this day opened to the public. Scientific arrangement was impossible; scientific study had to be conducted elsewhere than in the small building. But the generosity of Mr. Bishop and the wisdom of the Trustees removed one by one all obstacles until today we have this grand instrumentality for the study of the ethnology and natural history not only of these islands but of the whole Pacific.

SCIENTIFIC PURPOSE.

This museum is no longer merely an exhibition to amuse an idle hour but it is or should be when perfected a means of collecting, preserving and studying the history of life in the Pacific, a region where the original native life is fast disappearing as you see it is on this group. In a very few years it will be impossible to gather the necessary material for any such study; indeed if the portion of this collection which was gathered half a century ago had not then been saved we should have little valuable knowledge of the ways and work of the Hawaiian people, and the same is true of every other group in this great ocean. The amusement of the people or even their instruction is not the chief object of such a museum as this, but we have carefully collected all these things and clustered about them all the facts we can obtain and then correlate these facts with others collected by workers in the same field until at last we may wrest from the unknown the secrets which today puzzle the wisest scientists, such as whence and when did the Polynesians come into the waters of the great ocean. Was the relation of land to water always the same as now? Were the Hawaiians the first inhabitants of this group? Who carved the huge images of Easter island? And many other problems of no light importance.

THE PUBLIC INTERESTED.

It is waste of time to speculate on most of these questions until we have collected all the witnesses both living and dead that may be within our reach. That is why a museum like this is never completed, indeed is never finally arranged. If it ceases to grow it dies and its remains should be scattered to the four winds that is to enrich other living museums. That is why we are continually calling upon our Trustees for funds to purchase this and that, and to organize expeditions to collect objects and information. If in doing this our legitimate work we can also afford amusement and instruction to the public so much the better, but it should not be a one-sided arrangement as it has been in the past. No museum in the world is sufficiently endowed to permit all the work that its staff would like to do, or have done, and in return for the amusement or instruction afforded it seems right that the public should do more than criticize. Many of you have specimens that should be in this museum; they are of little use or value to you. Why not send them here where their intrinsic value is greatly increased by comparison with others of the same class? Many of you who have none of these things can easily aid the work of the museum by subscribing for its publications, which may not be of especial interest to you, but the subscription helps to make them better, and the smallness of the edition will in no distant time make a set of considerable money value. Then there are some of you who might build a monument to yourselves by furnishing funds for the two or three additional halls that are urgently needed to carry out the plan of building. At present the Papuan or Melanesian collections are exhibited in Polynesian hall, but they should have a hall for themselves. The natural history collections are crowded and need more room, and most important of all the workrooms and storerooms now in detached buildings, small and inconvenient, should be housed in one large wing where the printing and all investigations could be conducted with economy of time and labor. If the Trustees spend much of the income in building there is less for exploration or purchase of material. Five dollars a year would secure all our publications as issued, $40,000 would provide us with either of the two most needed wings.

THE WORK ACCOMPLISHED.

Now let me briefly tell you what we have done. We have separated the Hawaiian exhibit as the most important and extensive in our possession and placed the greater part of it in a hall where it is classified and arranged so that anyone can at once find what most interests him. The non-Hawaiian things are also placed by themselves, each group in separate alcoves. Then all these things that to the general visitor are simply curios become the objects of careful and patient study, they are photographed for publication in the printed results of such study and they are compared with similar objects in other museums or made by other peoples. For some eight years I did this work alone; now I have a staff of young men trained, hard-working, skilled and learned as you all may see by looking around at the results of their labors. The groups of Hawaiians presenting the work of former days; the model of the heiau and of Kilauea; the fruits that are so true to nature, and the fish that have never been better exhibited in any museum all prove my statement. Are they not worthy of your approbation and your help? In many countries common carriers take free all specimens coming to a large museum because they recognize the value in mere dollars and cents that such an institution is to a country, and the workers are freely carried over railroads and waterways. As we are so remote from other museums our publications become a very necessary means of communication, and today our exchanges go to most parts of the civilized world and this museum that has grown up in your midst for thirteen years almost unnoticed is today willingly accorded the first place in the class of local museums by all the museum authorities.

MUSEUM WANTS.

We are insatiable in our wants. We must have every coral, every plant, every bird, every fish, indeed every natural or manufactured thing that will help in the study of this Pacific region. We are few in numbers and you must help us, as some of the young men in the schools are now doing, and in return we will show you beauties of nature you never noticed before. In the gallery of Hawaiian hall will gradually grow an aviary where you can see at a glance the life history of our Hawaiian birds, and in that same way we hope to treat other classes of the children of nature.

The handbook will help in finding things wanted, but I should feel obliged to apologise for the absence of many needed labels did I not know that there are already labels enough to occupy your attention in many visits, at least until our printer can complete the work. But I will spare your ears and leave you to the more pleasing exercise of your eyes.

SEEING THE PLACE.

Before and after the address the visitors swarmed over the main floor of Hawaiian Hall and up into the two galleries above. The interior itself is at first visit the greatest sight, with its main floor of mottled mosaic, its costly koa wood finish and glass cabinets and cases framed with the same material, its lofty ceiling surmounting the galleries, its airy but substantial architecture, its graceful staircases of metal grillwork and polished koa and its ornate bronze columns supporting the galleries.

"Is not this magnificent?" "This is a place to show to tourists!" Exclamations like these were heard on every side. Professor Brigham was the constant recipient of congratulations, in responding to which he always gave credit to "the boys"—referring to the corps of his skilled assistants—and said that without their hard work the showing of exhibits made would have been impossible. The faculty of the Museum is as follows:

William T. Brigham, Director.

William H. Dall, Honorary Curator of Mollusca.

William A. Bryan, Curator of Birds.

John F. G. Stokes, Curator of Pacific Ethnology.

L. G. Blackman, Assistant and Acting Librarian.

Dr. C. Montague Cooke, Jr., Assistant.

John W. Thompson, Artist and Modeller.

Alvin Seale, Collector.

John J. Greene, Printer.

SOME EXHIBITS.

Among the exhibits in Hawaiian Hall none attracted more attention yesterday than the figures of ancient Hawaiian life made from living models by Allen Hutchinson, the English sculptor, among his latest works in Honolulu. The kahuna praying one to death, the poi-pounders, the tapa cloth makers, etc., are all startlingly realistic. There is a grass hut in the middle of the main floor, with part of the thatching removed to show the construction. The models of Hawaiian fishes, with their wondrous coloring, are alone worth going far to see. Suspended high under the ceiling, clear of the galleries, is the model of a sperm whale 55.7 feet long, having one side open to show the skeleton structure which is real. Opposite, within the upper gallery, a great shark swims in the air. The collections of land and sea birds, stuffed, and Hawaiian fruits, modelled, are instructive as well as beautiful to contemplate. Within glass cabinets, upon the main floor near the entrance, are the regalia of royalty—the crown, scepter and sword of state of Kalakaua—and the thrones of state of the departed monarchy, also the uniforms of the last-named and last-to-reign king of Hawaii, including a general's and an admiral's martial trappings.

HALF NOT TOLD.

It is to be remembered that the Hawaiian Hall just opened, though perhaps better than half of the whole Museum in size, does not contain a moiety of the treasures of the institution. Professor Brigham has prepared a handbook for visitors to the Museum, which, though only claiming to give a general description of the objects displayed, contains more than a hundred double-column pages. This work is of intense interest from the mere reading of it, besides being well illustrated, but is indispensable to the visitor who would grasp the significance of the institution—one that confers greatness on Honolulu as much as anything here established. Referring to illustrations of the first building and the extension at the present date, the author says:

"The material is gray basalt quarried in the neighborhood, and the interior woodwork is chiefly of koa, an Hawaiian wood remarkable alike for its utility and hardness and the variety and richness of its color. Special precaution has been directed to rendering the Museum fireproof, and heavy sliding doors of copper packed with asbestos separate the principal departments, while the school buildings in the neighborhood have been moved to a suitable distance."

THE MUSEUM OPEN.

On and after Friday next the Museum will be open Fridays and Saturdays, from 10 to 4 o'clock winter and 10 to 5 summer. An official notice elsewhere gives further information for the guidance of intending visitors.

GEN. MACARTHUR TALKS OF HAWAIIAN DEFENCES

Major-General MacArthur, U. S. A., Commander of the Department of California, accompanied by Mrs. MacArthur, arrived yesterday on the Korea, and registered at the Young Hotel. General MacArthur comes on a mission of importance, for in conjunction with the Army Board now here of which Col. Mackenzie is the chairman, his recommendations as to forts and fortifications required for the Islands, will accompany those of the Board.

In an interview accorded to an Advertiser man yesterday, General MacArthur stated that the defense of Pearl Harbor will be the first undertaking of the War Department. When the erection of the Naval Station begins it will be the duty of the Department to establish the necessary fortifications about it as a defensive measure.

General MacArthur stated that a fort would be built in the vicinity of Pearl Harbor, possibly on the upper lands, but as the General has not yet had an opportunity of going over the sites already proposed he was not prepared to say where it would be finally located.

"The defense of Pearl Harbor is the main feature for the Department to consider," said the General. "Whatever fortifications are necessary to protect the naval property at Pearl Harbor will be recommended by the Board. Then there will probably be a mobile force, so to speak, which would be entirely apart from Pearl Harbor. The fortification could defend themselves from the attacks of adversaries in front, but the back yard would have to be guarded, and this would be done by the mobile force which could be swung about at will.

"Honolulu, speaking from a strategic standpoint, is not necessarily a point which needs defensive fortifications. An adversary could reduce the city, but the mobile force could prevent a foothold from being obtained there. At all events with Pearl Harbor safely defended, the reduction of Honolulu, although this would entail a great loss to the community, would not tend to shake the defense of Pearl Harbor."

"Do you consider it necessary to defend any of the other islands?" was asked.

"I do not think so," was the reply. "An adversary might capture the other islands, and yet it would not give him much of a foothold, as long as Pearl Harbor was retained. There are no harbors such as you have here, and a naval base must have a station such as is proposed for Pearl Harbor. A fleet taking one of the other islands would be practically 'bottled up.' The result in the end would show this to be a useless movement."

Col. Mackenzie interrupted to say that Hilo had practically the only harbor, but that the Hiloites desired a million-dollar breakwater. That being the case, the officers said, when a breakwater was built, fortifications there would not be amiss.

Col. Mackenzie spoke of Oahu as being protected from any attacks on the windward side by reason of the range of mountains running the entire length of the island. There were only a few gaps in the chain and these were easily defended. He stated that the guarding of the various gaps during the periods of quarantine which have been maintained by Honolulu against other portions of the island, demonstrated how well this side of the island could be defended. The plains of Waialua offered the only opportunity for landing and making an advance upon the leeward side.

"Is it the purpose of the Board to recommend dotting the Honolulu coast line with fortifications?" was asked.

"That cannot be answered now. The recommendations when made public by the Department will show what action has been taken regarding this matter.

"Camp McKinley does not seem to be a good place for a camp. Yes, it will probably be abandoned, but of course not until the new fort has been established."

It is rumored that the Army Board will recommend that a four-company artillery post be established somewhere near Kaimuki, and that an infantry post back of Pearl Harbor be established with quarters for a complete infantry regiment.

General MacArthur, as commander of the Department of California, will inspect Camp McKinley, and will afterwards make a tour of Oahu, as well as the other islands, looking over the proposed strategic sites.

Gen'l MacArthur went through Honolulu in 1898 in command of the third expedition to Manila. He remained in the Philippines for three years. His record in the field in the Philippines was an excellent one, especially when he was in full command of the forces.

He is not a West Pointer, but went to the front in the Civil War, and rose to command from the ranks.

COMMANDER NIBLACK MARRIED

Lieut. Commander Albert P. Niblack, U. S. N., attached to the Honolulu Naval Station, was married at San Francisco yesterday to Miss Harrington. The event was one of the prominent society functions of San Francisco, as the bride is a member of the leading society circles there. Commander Niblack and bride will come to Honolulu after their honeymoon, the former to resume his duties at the station. Mrs. Niblack will be a charming addition to social circles of Honolulu. Commander Niblack entered the Naval Academy from Indiana September 22, 1876, and reached his present rank June 8, 1902. He was assigned to duty at the naval station during the present year.

Town Talk says: Commander Niblack, whose engagement with Mary Harrington has excited much interest in society, won his fiancee in a rather romantic way. He met her eight years ago in Washington, where she spent some months visiting relatives. They met at dinners and teas but in a most formal way. Several months ago he was ordered to this coast, and among the people who entertained him was Mrs. Horace Blanchard Chase. She is famous for her delightful house-parties at Stag's Leap, and she invited the naval officer to one of them. When her guests arrived she found that two girls had been unable to make the trip. All the others were married and Mrs. Chase was in despair. In thinking of available girls among her acquaintances, she picked out Mary Harrington as the most desirable. She remembered that Miss Harrington had met Commander Niblack in Washington, and so he called her up on the 'phone. "You must come. I have no girls and Nibsie is here," was her message. Miss Harrington demurred. She had other engagements and "Nibsie" didn't particularly interest her. However, after a little pressing she consented. She arrived Friday, and Sunday night her engagement was announced to Mrs. Chase's guests. The Commander is a man of action. He is regarded as one of the best catches in the navy on account of his fine social position. By the way, Louise Harrington is also engaged to a naval man. It was at a hop at Mare Island that young Leahy first met her. He sought an introduction and in three weeks they were engaged.

PROTECT YOURSELF and family against attacks of pneumonia by securing at once a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. If this remedy is taken on the first appearance of a cold all danger will be avoided. It always cures and cures quickly. Sold by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

Helping his wife: Wife—"I have been thinking I ought to give you a birthday present, Howard." Husband—"Oh, very well. Just write down what it shall be, and I'll buy it on my way uptown."—Town Topics.

MITCHELL INTRODUCES HIS HAWAIIAN BILLS

(Continued from Page 2.)

ten thousand dollars ($10,000) therefor; also for the construction of a new light house at Kahului, Island of Maui, and appropriating twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) therefor.

Also providing for the construction of a new light house upon the coast of Puna, Island of Hawaii, and appropriating ten thousand dollars ($10,000) therefor.

Also providing for the construction of a new light house on Leleiwi Point, Island of Hawaii, with stone tower and final white light at an elevation of seventy feet, with a lens of the third or fourth order, and appropriating ten thousand dollars therefor.

Also providing for the construction of a new light house at Kailua on the Island of Hawaii, and appropriating five thousand dollars therefor.....Also providing for the construction of appropriate commercial lights at Barber's Point, Island of Oahu, and appropriating five thousand dollars therefor.

Also providing for the construction of an appropriate commercial light at Keahole, North Kona, and appropriating five thousand dollars therefor.

Also providing for the construction of two new lights in Honolulu Harbor and appropriating five thousand dollars each therefor.

Also providing for the transfer of the light house establishment and light house service in the Territory of Hawaii to the Department of Labor and Commerce.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

TERRITORIAL AND FEDERAL COURTS

Owing to the death of defendant's father, the empaneling of a jury for the trial of E. M. Jones, indicted for two murders, was continued by Judge Gear until Friday at 9:30. Of the twenty-six new jurors summoned, fifteen put in an appearance yesterday.

Goto was produced in court by High Sheriff Brown under a writ of habeas corpus. The claim that he was suffering infamous punishment without having been indicted was argued by Cathcart for and Peters against. Judge Gear continued the matter until this morning.

The motion for a new trial of Simao Souza Camara, convicted of seduction, was argued by Rawlins for the defendant and Peters for the Territory. Sentence of defendant, with the motion, was continued till Friday.

Siu Sau, in whose case of unlicensed liquor selling there was a mistrial last week, had his next trial set for December 14.

VERDICT FOR PLAINTIFF.

The ejectment suit of Hawaiian Trust Co. against Gear, Lansing & Co., the defendants who remained in, for a one-third interest in the Canton hotel property went to the jury before Judge De Bolt at 3:15 yesterday afternoon. At 5:30 a verdict was found for the plaintiff with $500 damages.

THE FEDERAL COURT.

Judge Dole sentenced Manuel Ross, assistant postmaster at Puunene, who pleaded guilty to embezzlement of postal moneys, to be imprisoned at hard labor for one year and to make restitution of the amount embezzled, about $800.

Hayashida, who pleaded guilty to importing laborers under contract from Japan, was sentenced to imprisonment for three months.

In open court J. J. Dunne, representing the United States, paid $75,000 to F. M. Hatch, representing Honolulu Plantation Co., for Pearl Harbor land condemned to the purposes of a naval station. The late Judge Estee set aside two verdicts awarding respectively $98,000 and $102,000 to the defendant, announcing that he would approve a verdict for $75,000. An appeal was taken, on which the case was remitted from the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals to the U. S. District Court here for a third trial. Since then the parties compromised on the amount just paid.

JURISDICTION DECIDED.

Judge Robinson, in a written decision, denies an order to terminate the receivership in the divorce suit of Caroline Silva vs. Manuel G. Silva. The motion was made by Charles R. Hemenway, as trustee in bankruptcy of the estate of Manuel G. Silva. The Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd., is the receiver in the divorce case for the purpose of seeing to the payment of permanent alimony of $40 a month. Bankruptcy is of Federal jurisdiction, but Judge Robinson quotes the following from a Federal decision in re Seebold:

"There is no provision in the present bankrupt law which authorizes or permits the courts of bankruptcy, by the use of either summary or plenary purpose, to stop the proceedings of the State court in a suit in which it had already, before the institution of the proceedings in bankruptcy, obtained possession of the subject matter and jurisdiction of the parties."

Whereupon Judge Robinson comments:

"Counsel for the moving party here, the trustee of the bankrupt's estate, attempts to draw a distinction in the application of the principle asserted in that case, between the prior acquired jurisdiction of a State court and that of a Territorial court, and between a voluntary and an involuntary petition in bankruptcy, but in the absence of fraud or some other controlling circumstance I am unable to recognize the distinction in either particular."

COURT NOTES.

Return of garnishee summons and attachment has been made by Deputy Sheriff John Fernandez of Ewa in the suit of Honolulu Plantation Co. against J. W. Springston, with the Superintendent of Public Works as garnishee. The suit is for $721.45 for material and advances in store goods to laborers working on defendant's Ewa road contract.

George Hiram alias George Kalikookalani has begun suit for divorce against Ellen David. They were married by a Mormon elder on February 1, 1901. The husband charges the wife with desertion and living in adultery with William Needham.

Cecil Brown and Anthony Lidgate, trustees, have discontinued their ejectment suit against Charles E. Moore.

ODD FELLOWS SUE RAPID TRANSIT CO.

Suit was brought yesterday by Excelsior Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., of Honolulu, against the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Company for damages in the sum of $5000 for alleged injury to the Excelsior Lodge's property on Fort street, opposite the Catholic convent, where the Rapid Transit recently put in a switch. The switch is claimed by the complainant to be so close to the curbstone along the entire frontage of the lodge property as to prevent vehicles of any description from making use of that side of the street, thereby injuring the value of the property.

The complainant sets forth that it is the owner of property on the Ewa side of Fort street between Hotel and Beretania street, with 123 feet 5 inches frontage on Fort street, and 113 feet 2 inches frontage on the makai side of Chaplain lane, comprising 14,667 square feet. The improvements consist of a brick building two stories in height and also a dwelling house, the rental from them being $100 a month. The market value of the land before the injury and damage alleged is given at $31,000.

The complainant states that on Saturday, November 14, without any franchise or lawful authority of any kind, the respondent during the afternoon and night and in the early part of Sunday morning laid a switch and turnout in connection with their track, against the will of the owner of the property. On that night the complainant alleges that a verified bill of complaint was filed against the respondent to enjoin the company from proceeding further with the laying of the switch.

Judge Robinson is alleged to have signed a written order on the respondent to show cause on Monday, November 16, at 10 a. m., why it should not be enjoined from the construction of the switch, and meanwhile directing the respondent, its employes and agents absolutely to desist from working on the switch. The complainant says this was done before the switch was completed, and the order was shown to the employes then working and read to them, but they did not heed it and the work was pressed on to completion. The company is alleged to have been making use of the switch for several days.

The width of Fort street between Hotel and Beretania streets is given as 36 feet between curb and curb, and the switch runs so close to the curb that there is no room left for vehicles of any kind to pass or stand, and the switch is alleged to have practically destroyed the Ewa side of Fort street at that point, and also to be dangerous to foot passengers.

RUMOR AIDS GOVERNOR IN FILLING OFFICES

Governor Carter, after a conference with Senators Crabbe, McCandless and Achi, ending at 1 p. m. yesterday, announced that the only appointments till then decided were the renewals of commissions to A. T. Atkinson, as Superintendent of Public Instruction, Lorrin Andrews as Attorney General and J. H. Fisher as Auditor.

"Let me see. There only two others recommended," the Governor mused in response to a query—"Holloway and Creedon" (for Superintendent of Public Works and Private Secretary respectively). "No, there is nothing decided in their cases," the Governor said finally.

As Governor Carter was eager to leave his office for an appointment to keep him away the rest of the afternoon, the foregoing is the latest declaration for the public from the executive on the matter of appointments.

Rumor is not idle, though, in the meantime. On the street yesterday there was well-defined speculation on certain likely shuffles of offices. It is forecast that Treasurer Kepoikai will shortly resign and be appointed to his old place as Circuit Judge for Maui, Judge Kalua being superseded by him on the strength of the Mitchell Commission report with a potent word added from Honolulu.

This would make way for J. W. Pratt as Treasurer and take him out of the running for Land office, which, the rumor continues, is liable to be a prize to some one from one of the other islands.

The Public Works Department is considerately left by Dame Rumor to be settled between the Governor and the Republican organization. Holloway encounters strong opposition, but it is said he has considerable backing—which his nomination alone naturally proves. It is not known what he ever did for the Republican party or what his special administrative talents are.

HEALANI CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS

The Healani Yacht and Boat Club held its annual meeting last night at which new officers for the ensuing year were elected, as follows:

President, Clarence L. Crabbe; vice-president, A. L. C. Atkinson; secretary, Frank H. Armstrong; treasurer, Bert Webster; auditor, Carl Rhodes; commodore, Merle Johnson; vice commodore, Harry Murray; captain, S. A. Walker; vice captain, Fred Damon.

Remarks were made by the retiring president, Walter E. Wall, in which he spoke of the good work done by the club during his regime, and the treasurer gave his report, which showed the club to be in a flourishing condition. Captain Walker commented upon the Healani victory at Pearl Harbor, and he looked forward to other victories.

Enthusiasm over the club's condition was manifested by the large crowd in attendance. Arrangements will be made for a smoker in the near future.

The club house has recently been renovated and painted, and the boats are being put in a first class condition by Mr. Barron.

PARKER DOESN'T CATCH ON BUT DELEGATE DOES

(MAIL SPECIAL TO THE ADVERTISER.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13.—The chief incident of the past week here in Hawaiian affairs has been the cablegrams from Honolulu in a feeble attempt to prevent the confirmation of Governor Dole as United States Federal Judge. These cablegrams, some of them from Col. Sam Parker, reported here to be on his way to the mainland, have come to the Department of Justice, to Senators Mitchell and Perkins and Kearns, to Prince Kuhio and several others, asking that confirmation be delayed till full reports can be forwarded from the islands.

Senator Perkins feels somewhat antagonistic, because he was not consulted in the making of the appointment. The late President McKinley named Judge Estee on Senator Perkins' endorsement and it was regarded as a California appointment. The Senator has no objection whatever to Governor Dole on personal grounds. He regards him as a gentleman of high character. But while he will urge his objections on general grounds, including his belief that the appointment should be held up until Californians could have been consulted, it is not thought here that he will vigorously resist confirmation.

The nominations of Judge Dole and Governor Carter went to the Senate Tuesday last and the first was referred to the Senate Committee on judiciary and the second to the committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico. When it became known that a fight against Governor Dole's confirmation was to be made, a request was made that the nomination of Judge Dole also be referred to the Pacific Islands Committee. This was done and is regarded as a good stroke. While there are no specially hostile elements to Governor Dole in the Senate Judiciary Committee, there are stauncher friends of the territory in the Pacific Islands Committee and any opposition which may develop can be more easily handled there.

There is apparently no reason for alarm as to Judge Dole's prospects for confirmation by the Senate. Excellent judges of the situation declare that he will be confirmed and that the opposition will not avail much. This opinion was expressed today by one of the most prominent men in the Senate who is a warm friend of Hawaii and whose friends are among all factions of the islanders.

Not a word is heard here in opposition to the confirmation of Governor Carter. His appointment, as far as heard, is accepted on all sides as a good one.

Inquiry was made at the White House a few days ago about the successor to Mr. Carter as secretary of the Territory. The President expressed his intention to practically leave the selection of a secretary to Mr. Carter. Whoever Mr. Carter wants for the place will undoubtedly get it.

DELEGATE KUHIO ARRIVES.

Prince Kuhio and his wife arrived here Saturday last and are stopping for the present at the Ebbitt House. They had an uneventful journey across the Pacific and across the continent, except that they had several tedious delays after leaving San Francisco. They hope to rent a house here soon. The Prince was at the opening session of Congress Monday and had especial good fortune. In the biennial lottery for seats he was one of the most successful of the 386 members and four delegates. By the system of drawing, all go behind the brass railing, while a blindfolded page draws ivory balls with numbers thereon from a box. The number, as drawn, is read and then the name of the member or delegate which corresponds with it, as written on a prepared list. As fast as names are announced the lucky man is allowed to come forward of the brass railing and take his pick of seats. Those who get out early, of course, are the most fortunate.

The Delegate from Hawaii was early on the list and therefore picked one of the best seats on the Republican side, where he had Representative Lacey, of Iowa, on his left and another well known member on his right. Steadily he held down that seat till the last of almost 400 names had come out. He didn't seem to be watching but he was in reality. There are always some old and prominent members luckless in the drawing and the Delegate from Hawaii was watching for the most prominent of them. Among the very last to stalk down the aisle was Representative Hemenway, of Indiana, who is to be chairman of the committee on appropriations, one of the most important committees in the House. The Prince was quick to see his advantage. He sent a messenger scurrying to Mr. Hemenway with an offer of his own seat, which, Mr. Hemenway accepted with many thanks, thus saving himself from going over into the Cherokee Strip, which is a place for Republicans on the Democratic side. As Delegates rarely want to address the House, and have no vote, the matter of the location of their seats is not important. Accordingly the Prince was very glad to take his place over in the Cherokee strip and let Mr. Hemenway have a desk right in front of the Speaker's marble rostrum.

The Delegate had very little to say, except that he finds things rather strange here and intends to make his way slowly. He was very cordially received in the House, many members coming up to introduce themselves to him and to express their friendship for him and for the islands. The Prince has made a good impression thus far. It is realized here that he can accomplish a vast deal of good for the territory if his efforts are directed in the right channels.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special Attorney General Charles W. Russell, at the Department of Justice, states today that word has been received from Hawaii of the granting of a rehearing in the disbarment case of George Davis. "That makes unnecessary any further consideration of the report by District Attorney Breckons," said he, "at least for the present. I am at a loss to know just what we could have done in any event. It is a matter for the court and not for the Department of Justice."

Mr. James A. Low, of Aiea, Hawaii, has been granted a patent on a machine for conveying and loading.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

GOVERNMENT BULLETIN ON HAWAIIAN FORESTRY

The following U. S. Bulletin has been received from Washington:

The Territorial Government of the Hawaiian Islands will appoint as superintendent of forestry this winter a man furnished it by the Bureau of Forestry, who will take charge of important projects for the betterment of the islands' forests. The man appointed will have the responsibilities first of determining the location and the boundaries of a system of forest reserves, and later of superintending a great deal of forest planting both on public and private lands.

The forest conditions of the islands are unlike any that prevail in this country. Mr. William L. Hall of the Bureau of Forestry, who has just returned from a two months' examination of the islands, reports peculiar and interesting problems which forestry must solve there. The islands contain scarcely any forests capable of yielding timber of value for lumber. Nearly all the lumber used for building purposes comes from the Pacific Coast. But there are several hundred thousand acres of forest land of the greatest value for protective purposes. Indeed, so great is the importance of these forests that on their preservation depends the existence of the sugar industry, and that is equivalent to saying the continued prosperity of the islands. The sugar exports of the last fiscal year amounted to $25,000,000, and sugar is practically the only export. The raising of sugar requires an enormous amount of water, nearly all of which must be supplied by irrigation, the water being carried in flumes and ditches from the wet, mountainous parts of the islands to the dry plains on which the sugar cane is grown. The rainfall of the islands is nearly all confined to the northeast and east mountain slopes, where it is tremendously heavy, some years more than 200 inches. On the other side of the divide, and in the plains beyond, where the sugar cane grows, there may be no more than 15 inches of rain a year.

The forests are largely confined to the rainy side of the mountains, and are necessary as a protective cover, to keep the ground from washing from the slopes and the rain from rushing back too rapidly to the sea. The presence of the forest cover, since it makes the stream flow regular, preventing both floods and periods of low stream flow, is indispensable to the success of irrigating projects. The value of this forest, strangely enough, consists not so much in the trees it contains—for they are frequently low, crooked, and sparsely scattered—as in the impenetrable mass of undergrowth beneath them. This undergrowth, composed of vines, ferns, and mosses, is of so dense a character that it shades the ground absolutely and holds water like a sponge. It is, however, exceedingly delicate and easily destroyed. Let cattle into such a forest and they will speedily eat or trample down the undergrowth till the bare ground is exposed. The soil then rapidly dries out and becomes hard, and the trees soon die. Grasses, insects, and wind usually hasten the destruction. Cattle and goats have ravaged the Hawaiian forests without hindrance for many years and have worked further each year into the heart of the dense tropical growth.

The Hawaiian public lands consist of 1,772,640 acres. All of these lands, which are in forest, and many forest areas privately owned which the Government can gain possession of by exchange, will be put into forest reserves, cleared of cattle and goats, fenced, and preserved. Some compensation must also be made for the great areas of forest already destroyed. It will be part of the work of the forester to plant to valuable trees large areas of this denuded land upon which forests are of most vital importance to the agricultural interests. Mr. Hall, who carefully examined the climatic conditions, believes that species of the Pacific Coast, such as redwood and red fir, will do well in most places at the higher elevations of the islands. An example of how a foreign species may succeed in Hawaii is furnished by the mesquite of our own southwest, which was introduced into the islands some 50 years ago and now covers about 100,000 acres, furnishing quantities of valuable fuel. It is not called mesquite in Hawaii, however, but goes by the name of algaroba.

KOEBELE'S LATEST FIND OF VAST IMPORTANCE

He Thinks His New Ohio Parasite, Which Is Being Bred Here, Will Rid the Plantations of Destructive Insects.

ALAMEDA, Nov. 16.—Professor Albert Koebele, the noted entomologist, whose home is in this city, recently returned from Ohio, where he discovered a parasite, which, it is believed, will prove very useful in destroying insect pests which prey upon the sugar cane in the islands. The Professor is in the employ of the Government on the Hawaiian islands, where he has accomplished much in a few years in ridding the plantations of noxious insects. He came to this country from Honolulu some time ago with the conviction that he would find some parasite which would destroy the insects attacking the sugar cane, and which have been causing thousands of dollars loss every year. He believes he has found a remedy for the evil in the tiny parasites from Ohio, and has shipped 2000 to Honolulu, where they are now being bred for distribution.

They have a fatal effect on the kind of bug which is a plague on the plantations, and it is believed that in a short time their introduction into the islands will prove efficacious. It was Professor Koebele who introduced into this State from Australia the ladybug, known to science as vidalia cardinalis, which fed on the cottony cushion scale and was the means of saving fortunes in the orange-growing districts of California.

The rumors about Dr. Murray, formerly of Honolulu, published here some time ago prove to have been untrue. He fell out of a sampan going to a steamer at Hongkong, it is true, but he was picked up by another steamer and safely landed at another port.

A special watch was maintained at the police station all last night to prevent a Japanese woman confined there from committing suicide.

Officer McDuffie at midnight raided a place on River street and caught twenty-one alleged gamblers.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

CAPE HAYTIEN, Nov. 25.—The city of San Domingo has surrendered to the besieging force of insurgents. President Gil and his ministers have taken refuge on a German warship.

The rebels, under the leadership of Ex-President Jiminez have been bombarding the city of San Domingo for over a month. During that time German marines have been landed in the town and President Wos Gil has lived most of the time in the residence of the German Minister. The rebels recently stated that they would refuse, in case of their success, to meet the claims of the United States against San Domingo so interesting results may follow their capture of the city and the ousting of the Wos Gil government.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—President Roosevelt, Senator Platt and Governor Odell of New York, are in conference here and have agreed to work harmoniously in New York politics.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—The street car strike has been settled.

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

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FRIDAY : : : NOVEMBER 27

THE NEW EXPANSION.

The Democrats propose to make a Presidential issue of Panama, alleging that the new republic is the fruit of a conspiracy of which the United States was the party of the first part. A similar charge, it will be remembered, was made about the revolution of 1893 in these Islands; but when Congress called for the papers in the case there was no proof found of any active participancy by the United States in the events which led up to the dethronement of the Queen. Marines were landed to protect property as they had been at Alexandria in 1882 and as they were the other day in San Domingo; but Congress was unable to fix the blame of the Hawaiian revolution upon them or upon the Government behind them. We believe it will be the same way with Panama. At least a week ago Congress called for the papers in the case and if anything incriminating had been found the world would have heard from it before this. What will probably develop is that the people of Panama, exasperated at the unwillingness of the Colombian government to give them the canal upon which their prosperity depended, organized a revolution, apprising the United States envoy or consuls of their intent; whereupon the United States started its fleet that way and prepared to take full advantage of the crisis as soon as a lawful government could be formed which would give a canal treaty in return for recognition. So far it acted in strict accord with international law; and when it went further and prepared to protect the Panama republic from Colombian assault it did so under the terms of old but still vital treaties with the government of New Granada, the one which that of Colombia succeeded.

In law the position of the United States seems impregnable, admitting, if we choose, that the revolutionists played directly into American hands. It cannot be proved, however, that Americans guided them in that course. Panama began the trouble when the canal treaty was under debate at Bogota. Said General Pedro del Ospina, a Senator, "I warn you not to carry too far your policy of oppression. Remember that the Government is not in possession of all the arms that were used against it in the late rebellion." Panama took the revolutionary stand as soon as the defeat of the canal treaty became final. She shook the tree and the pear fell where she apparently wanted it to fall, into the lap of the United States.

Of course the Democrats are doing their best to discredit American good faith in the matter, but in doing so they merely discredit their own record as a party. If there was ever a party of imperialism, expansion run to extremes, it is the Democratic—the party of the Ostend Manifesto against Cuba; the party of the Texas seizure, a case where all the Democratic charges against the Republicans in the Panama affair were realized on a vast scale; the party which invaded and practically conquered California before a declaration of war with Mexico. For fifty years, service to national expansion was the boast of the Democracy. How is it that expansion at Republican hands—the kind that is clean of fraud and conquest—has now become a crime?

It will be noticed that Parker delayed his congratulations to the new Governor until after he had found his efforts to defeat Carter's confirmation had failed.

The Board of Health, having a surplus under the six months' bill for the pay of inspectors did not hand it back to the Treasury but divided it among those officials. The amount was not large, which was wherein it differed from the principle at stake. It has not seemed to occur to the Board that these are hard times and that the Treasury needs every dollar that belongs to it: incidentally that the possession of a surplus, under any circumstances, does not signify that the money ought to be given away. The Advertiser notes that the Board has raised the pay of inspectors from $85 to $100 per month. Men quite as competent and responsible hire out to the Rapid Transit Company for ten hours a day work at $90 per month and there are always more applicants than jobs.

The formation of the new political firm of Wilcox & Caypless, Unltd., is announced elsewhere in this paper. Both partners have a wide experience in politics, Mrs. Wilcox having run the Home Rule party for three years and Mr. Caypless having been twice run over by it. The new firm will do business in politics exclusively, having taken a contract to organize the Home Rule Democratic party. Proposals for new contracts may be made in person or by letter. Terms reasonable. No agents.

PANAMA STATISTICS.

The commerce of Panama amounts to about three million dollars per annum, its population to about 300,000, and its area to 31,571 square miles, or nearly equal to that of the State of Indiana. These figures are supplied by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics, and are the latest available data on commerce, population, and area. Those of commerce are from the reports of the United States consuls at Panama and Colon, which have just been received, and not yet published; those of population are based upon the latest official estimate, which shows the population in 1881, and was based upon the census of 1871; while the figures of area are from accepted geographical authorities and are those of the area of the "Department of Panama" of the Colombian Republic. The principal ports are Panama, on the Pacific coast, and Colon, on the Atlantic side, and these ports are visited annually by more than one thousand vessels, which land over one million tons of merchandise and nearly 100,000 passengers, chiefly for transfer over the Panama Railway, forty-seven miles in length, connecting the Pacific port of Panama with the Atlantic port of Colon.

Colon, or Aspinwall, as it is sometimes called, has a population of about three thousand persons. The city of Panama has a population of about twenty-five thousand. It was founded in 1519, burned in 1671, and rebuilt in 1673, while Colon is of much more recent date, having been founded in 1855.

The population, which, as already indicated, amounts in number to about 300,000, is composed of various elements —Spanish, Indian, Negro, and a limited number of persons from the European countries and the United States, especially those engaged in commerce and transportation and the operation of the Panama Railway. A considerable number of the population is composed of persons brought to the Isthmus as laborers for the construction of the canal, and of their descendants. Since the abolition of slavery in Jamaica a considerable number of blacks and mulattoes have settled on the Isthmus as small dealers and farmers, and in some villages on the Atlantic side they are said to be in the majority, and as a result the English language is much in use, especially on the Atlantic side. Some of the native population have retained their customs, speech, and physical type, especially those in the western part of the province, and claim to be descendants of the natives found in that section by the Spaniards when they discovered and conquered the country.

Of the commerce of Panama, the United States supplies a larger share than any other country. The importations at the port of Colon during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, as shown by the report of the United States consul, amounted to $952,684, of which $614,179 was from the United States, $119,086 from France, $118,322 from England, $76,386 from Germany. The figures of the fiscal year 1903 show a considerable increase from those of 1902, in which the value of the imports at Colon were $776,345. Of the $614,179 imports from the United States at Colon in 1903, $200,744 was dry goods, $189,333 provisions, $59,890 coal, $38,642 lumber, $32,900 kerosene, $30,400 liquors, and $31,940 hardware. The value of the importations from the United States in 1903 exceeded those of 1902 by about $160,000 dollars. The exports to the United States from Colon in 1903 amounted to $173,370, of which $75,432 was bananas, $54,960 cocoanuts, $12,472 turtle shells, $9,400 ivory nuts, $6,469 hides, and $5,924 coffee.

From the port of Panama the exports to the United States in the fiscal year 1903 amounted to $193,342, of which $56,767 was hides, $49,974 india rubber, $27,805 cocobolo nuts, $16,598 ivory nuts, $13,372 deer skins, and $6,908 coffee. The consul at Panama states that the imported articles come mostly from England, Germany, France, Italy, and the United States, but gives no statistics of the imports.

Panama is connected with San Francisco by a weekly steamer schedule operated by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and with Valparaiso by a weekly steamer schedule operated by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company and South American Steamship Company. Two passenger and two freight trains leave Panama daily for Colon and Colon daily for Panama. The time for passenger trains over the forty-seven miles of railway is three hours.

From Panama there is one cable line north to American ports, and one to the south. The actual time consumed in communicating with the United States and receiving an answer is stated by the consul to be usually about four hours. There are also cable lines from Colon to the United States and Europe.

The money of the country is silver, the rate of exchange having averaged during the past year about 150 per cent.

Davenport, Mr. Hearst's $15,000 per year cartoonist, has left his employ. In a recent drawing of a guzzling idler Mr. Hearst's face and figure were all too-faithfully reproduced. The satire stung and Mr. Davenport's summary exit followed.

Carrie Nation makes her periodical disturbances as a matter of business. They advertise her lectures and give her a chance to sell miniature hatchets. The authorities, with the grim sense of humor which is an American trait, do not interfere with her much and, like the Washington police judge, listen with amusement to her tirades. It was the same way when Susan B. Anthony was forcing her vote into the ballot box and Dr. Mary Walker was around in trousers. The official idea was to let the show go on with but moderate restraint in any case. Mrs. Nation occasionally gets a small fine which she charges up to the advertising account.

With the spread of lantana checked in this part of Oahu, clearing soil of the pest will be worth while. The trouble heretofore has been that cleared land soon grew more lantana, making the work of the farmer a perpetual fight against encroachment. Once cleared always cleared is the gist of the present situation.

The faith which this and other local journals showed from the start in the complete integrity of former Postal Inspector J. W. Erwin has been justified by his discharge with a clean bill of moral health. The least the Government can do now is to restore Mr. Erwin to his old place in the service.

Good sleighing for Thanksgiving is one of the traditional enjoyments we don't get here in spite of our "snowy slopes."

When Panama comes into the Union it will bring its hats along free of duty.

Thanksgiving turkeys do not need to roost high so long as the price does.

Good morning! Have you taken your bromide?

HONOLULU AS TRANSPORT POINT

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—"It has been thought proper in an official report to refer to the army transport service as a most costly luxury," says C. F. Humphrey, Quartermaster General of the Army, in his annual report to the Secretary of War, which was issued today.

"As to its costliness, I submit actual figures and facts. I do not know in what respect the service can be looked upon as a luxury, unless reference is make to the excellence of the enlisted men's accommodations. If it be a luxury to furnish our enlisted men with the class of accommodations now provided in all the army transports, then I favor the continuance of that luxury.

"In my opinion the transport service needs no defense whatever, and no excuse is offered for it by the department charged with its operation. I, for one, do not claim that there is any 'inexorable military necessity' for its continuance, but I submit that the service is unquestionably a very valuable and economical military convenience."

The duties that have been performed through the transport service, with the relative costs of transportation by the Government, and by contract are shown in the report. Insular transport service for the year cost $939,606 in the Philippine archipelago, while the cost of transporting the same numbers of passengers and animals and the same amount of freight and mail under the prevailing tariff rates of the Philippine steamship companies, the report says, would have been $1,027,977.

During the year 31,350 passengers were carried by the transport service between the United States, the Philippines, Hawaiian Islands and Alaska. Freight carried between the same points amounted to 68,221 tons.

Remains of 329 officers, enlisted men and civilian employees were brought home, and there were transported between the States and the Philippines 37,661 pieces of baggage, 531,751 pounds of mail, $8,916,000 in the United States currency and coin and six horses.

Recommendation is made that Honolulu be declared a regular port of call for all transports going to and returning from the Philippines. On account of the inability of the department to realize anywhere near the value of transports no longer needed for the service when offered for sale, it has been determined to lay up the soare ships in the harbors on the Atlantic coast and at San Francisco. These ships will be kept in condition to be put into service on short notice should any emergency arise requiring their use.

NO INCONSISTENCY.

"No, suh, I haven't drank anything intoxicating for nearly a yeah."

"Hold on there, major! You told me yesterday that you had just taken a couple of drinks with Colonel Bloodgood."

"So I did suh. But sho'ly you don't mean to intimate that a couple of drinks are intoxicating? That would be ridiculous, suh—ridiculous!"

Sportsman (wishing for fresh fields to conquer)—"I should like to try my hand at big game." Fair ignoramus—"Yes, I suppose you find it very hard to hit these little birds!"—Punch.

Among the beneficiaries of Federal witness fees disbursed by Marshal Hendry were the four deported contract laborers imported by Hayashida, who was sent to jail for three months on their account. They received $200, which is better pay than they would have received in the same time if given leave to toil.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

A. J. Fulmer of Oakland has sued S. T. Alexander of Oakland and Hawaii for $25,000 damages, alleging false imprisonment.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Bishop, Senator Paul R. Isenberg, Wm. Woon and P. McLane of Honolulu were lately guests at the elegant new hotel at Byron Springs, California.

The four Japanese contract laborers, for whose bringing here Hayashida was sentenced by Judge Dole to serve three months in prison, were yesterday deported in the steamer Korea by U. S. Marshal Hendry.

A Honolulan who returned on the Korea yesterday states that the appointment of George R. Carter as Governor meets with general approbation among San Francisco business men, and a better feeling prevails now that the uncertainty of the elections here has passed.

Cards have been received in this city announcing the marriage of Miss Leonore Kirn to Mr. Henry Somers Smith of Dawson, Alaska. The wedding took place October 20. Miss Kirn spent a year visiting friends in this city some two years ago. She is a sister of Mrs. Capt. Calhoun.

(From Thursday's daily.)

Hiram Kolomoku denies that he has entered suit for divorce.

In the absence of Director Brigham, John F. T. Stokes has charge of the Bishop Museum.

Father Valentin has been apprised of the death, at an advanced age, of his father at Ruysbroeck, Belgium.

The inaugural address of Governor Carter has been handsomely printed at the Gazette office in form for special distribution.

J. J. Lecker, for long connected with J. Emmeluth & Co., Honolulu, and Miss Olga Henck were married in Hamburg, Germany, on October 28.

Mrs. W. D. Westervelt is in a precarious state after an operation. Her husband, the well known minister of the Hawaiian mission, is detained on the island of Hawaii by an accident.

J. Harper, a young man of refinement, was aboard the Sonoma for deportation from San Francisco as a victim of the contract labor law. He went from Sydney to San Francisco under definite engagement to work in a bank.

William W. Needham, manager of the Clark Farm Co.'s fruit and produce depot, in Honolulu, wants it distinctly understood that he is not the William Needham referred to in yesterday's Advertiser as co-respondent in the divorce suit of George Hiram alias George Kalikookalani against Ellen David, married in 1901.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Brewster have returned from the Orient where they went on their honeymoon trip. Mrs. Brewster was an Afong.

Governor Carter, Judge Dole, Superintendent of Public Works Holloway, Statistician Buckland, Marshal Hendry and Federal Court Clerk Maling were among those detected at work in their respective offices on the afternoon of Thanksgiving day.

Rev. W. D. Westervelt, who was hurt by a fall from a horse on Hawaii, returned home early this week but had to take to his bed. Mrs. Westervelt has been laid up in an adjoining room to her husband's, having had to undergo a critical operation.

Ernest Schmidt on Wednesday recovered a valuable pair of glasses stolen from Chief Justice Frear some time ago. The man from whom they were recovered claimed to have paid ten dollars for the glasses to a customs officer who said he had purchased them from a soldier.

W. R. Castle has received from South Kona some fine specimens of cane grown on the lands of the South Kona Agricultural Co. The cane grew without cultivation or care of any kind and still attained a remarkable growth. The cane is on exhibition at the Hawaii Promotion Committee rooms.

VOLCANO MARSHALL TAKING IT EASY!

A personal letter from Phil. Dankey, a former Honolulu newspaper man who is now in Shanghai, gives some interesting information concerning well known residents of this city who are in China. Mr. Dankey writes:

"I have been out of the newspaper business for the past six weeks: Fell into a good thing with the Imperial Chinese railway. Have easy hours and much better pay in the auditor's office of the road.

"The Times quit the field as an American paper. The present owner is a Britisher. No Americans left. The paper is now run on reduced lines with two white men and two Japanese on the writing staff; Portuguese proof readers and the rest Chinese. I believe Ayres is still with the concern, though have not seen or heard of him since I left. Marshall is still here, does nothing and lives at the same hotel as I do. Bill struck oil while he was on deck. He paid good salaries while he was in charge. The difference was soon apparent when the new people took charge, and when the announcement of the cut was made I did not lose any time in taking up this opening offered me by Mr. Gray, the former owner of the Times.

"W. Porter Boyd is with this company, so is Frank Vida. Both are doing well. Dr. Sloggett is to return to Honolulu by the last of this month. He is to take the superintendency of the insane asylum, Malster I believe resigning. Kennedy, formerly advertising manager and one time solicitor on the Advertiser, is looking over the field."

FEDERAL AID IS NEEDED

The Collector Questions Right to Exclude Pests.

Until the Board of Agriculture can secure the effectual cooperation of the Federal authorities its efforts to prevent the introduction of pests into Hawaii is likely to prove a failure. Steps were taken Wednesday, however, which will no doubt lead to the active aid of the Department of Agriculture at Washington in the work now being done by the Board of Agriculture in the Islands.

The question of the insufficiency of the present measures to prevent the importation of pests was raised in a series of reports from G. W. Kirkaldy, the entomologist who came here from England a short time ago, at the request of the board. Mr. Kirkaldy said in his first communication that he had learned that extensive importations of pineapples are to be made at Hilo and Honolulu. In a second letter there is a statement that a large number of small ferns and cut plants are being imported through the post without undergoing inspection, and that without the cooperation of the postal authorities it is impossible to prevent the importation of pests through the mail.

Still a third letter stated that Mr. Kirkaldy had condemned a shipment of alligator pears and pineapples from Australia to G. Kunst. The reasons given for the condemnation were: the regulation prohibiting the importation of any fruit from Australia and also because the pears were rotten and the pineapples were covered with a small scale.

A package of cocoa pods from Samoa for the United States Experiment Station is also being held for examination.

Mr. Thurston stated that a still more serious obstacle in the work was to be considered. Collector Stackable had notified Mr. Austin that he would not deliver up the package from Australia unless authority was given by the importer, Mr. Kunst. Mr. Kunst had agreed to this and the trouble is for the present averted.

Mr. Thurston stated that the Collector's position is that the Territory has no authority to take an importation unless with the permission of the Treasury Department. Mr. Stackable is willing to assist the work as much as he could but insisted that authority must first be obtained from the importer, before any importation could be delivered to the Territorial inspector. Mr. Thurston stated that a communication had been sent on the Ventura asking the Treasury Department for rules and regulations in regard to the authority of the Territory. Mr. Giffard said he disagreed with the Collector, that he didn't believe the Federal authorities had any desire to interfere with the work being done, and even if there was discretionary power with the collector, the Department would prefer that it not be exercised to embarrass the Board. Mr. Giffard further said that it was necessary to have the assistance of both Federal and Territorial authorities and advised that the matter be settled once and for all as soon as possible.

Mr. Carter suggested that the Collector be requested to ask the Treasury Department for positive instructions in dealing with plant importations, and that the Board ask the Department of Agriculture at Washington for its cooperation, as other importers might not be so willing to assist as was Mr. Kunst. This was agreed to and the discussion ended.

WHAT BRYAN KNOWS ABOUT HAWAII

Wm. J. Bryan's paper announces, in the following about Hawaii, that Roosevelt has appointed George R. Carter president of the island:

"It was recently announced from Washington that Sanford B. Dole, governor of Hawaii, had been appointed judge of the United States district court of Hawaii, and will be succeeded as president of the island by George R. Carter, secretary of Hawaii. Mr. Dole has served in Hawaii for a long term, first as governor of the provisional government after the overthrow of the monarchy and afterwards as governor of the island since its annexation to the United States."

KILAUEA CONTINUES ACTIVE

Kilauea continues in an active state. R. H. Trent, agent for the Volcano House, received the following wireless telegram yesterday from Manager Bidgood.

Lava Lake in Halemaumau continues active and is increasing in size. Weather warm and pleasant.

Hawaii's Lighthouses.

Captain Rodman yesterday received a letter from Captain C. T. Hutchins, U. S. N., naval secretary of the Lighthouse Board, stating that the Hawaiian Islands are not yet included as a lighthouse district under the Department of Commerce and Labor, and no appointment as Lighthouse Inspector would be made for the present.

Ringing Noises

In the ears (how disagreeable they are!) become chronic and cause much uneasiness and even temporary distraction. They are signs of catarrh; other signs are droppings in the throat, nasal sounds of the voice, impaired taste, smell and hearing.

Catarrh is a constitutional disease, originating in impure blood, and requires a constitutional remedy.

"I suffered from catarrh in the head and loss of appetite and sleep. My blood was thin and I felt bad all over most of the time. I decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla and now have no symptoms of catarrh, have a good appetite, and sleep well. I heartily recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all my friends." R. Loxo, California Junction, Iowa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures catarrh of the nose, throat, bowels, &c., removes all its effects, and builds up the whole system.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

CAPTAIN RODMAN'S WORK ON HAWAII

"The Hawaiian Islands and the Islands, Rocks and Shoals to the Westward," is the title of a volume, numbered 115, just issued by the United States Hydrographic Office at Washington, the greater part of which is the compilation of Lieutenant Commander Hugh Rodman, U. S. N., captain of the U. S. Tug Iroquois at the Honolulu Naval Station.

The volume is complete, concise, well written, giving an accurate description of the islands, history and government, physical character, geological formation, coral reefs, anchorages and harbors, topography and hydrography, seismic and other disturbances, especial attention being given naturally, to the character of the channels, anchorages, depths and lights, and coast lines on all the islands.

The preface sets forth that the first edition compiled by Ensign R. C. Ray, U. S. Navy, in 1899, was an advance publication of so much of a contemplated book of sailing directions for the Pacific ocean as related to the Hawaiian Islands and neighboring waters. The present edition covers the same region, but has been entirely rewritten.

Chapters I to IV, inclusive, relating to the Hawaiian group proper, were prejared by Captain Rodman, who voluntarily undertook this labor in addition to his regular duties, employing therein the results of much personal observation and experience. In the compilation, certain matter already in print was incorporated by Captain Rodman, who also makes acknowledgment for contributions of valuable data to the Superintendent and members of the Hawaiian Government Survey Office; to Prof. C. J. Lyons of the Meteorological Office; to Prof. W. D. Alexander, formerly Superintendent of the Survey, and to the numerous masters of vessels, pilots, and others who have aided in the work.

Speaking of depths of the coast of Oahu, Captain Rodman says: The soundings around Oahu seem to be much shoaler than around the other islands; much of the southern shore is made up of an extensive reef flat from one-half to one and one-half miles wide, which extends from Diamond Head to Barber's Point. Along the northeast shore from Makapuu Head to Kaoio Point there are coral reefs, much cut up by small islands, and shoal soundings extend well off-shore. Along the western shore there are many places where an anchorage can be found, but are much exposed.

Thankful Behind Prison Bars.

A most unique Thanksgiving gathering, and one which at first thought would seem to be a contradiction, was that at Oahu Prison yesterday morning. Warden Henry and Deputy Kamana, as their charges understand and appreciate, believe that occasional deputations from the Y. M. C. A. are a help rather than a hindrance to prison discipline. It goes without the saying that the every-day life "on the reef" is monotonous, so the special music and the variety of short talks were decidedly welcome to nearly 200 more or less willing listeners. Mrs. Annis Montague Turner's Aloha Oe, with chorus sung by all, was greatly enjoyed, and her singing of "Where is my wandering boy?" seemed to furnish food for thought. Little Miss Lyle's sunbeam song also seemed to touch their hearts. The meeting was conducted by Mr. John M. Martin, chairman of the committee on prison services, of the Y. M. C. A. Other outside speakers were Mrs. Carroll, Mrs. Coe, Rev. J. H. Behrens and Messrs. Cooke, Van Valkenberg, Lyle and Secretary Brown. From the inside several selections were rendered by a double quartet and some of the most touching testimonies were given.

Dr. H. C. Sloggett, appointed medical superintendent of the insane asylum by the Board of Health, is expected to arrive from Shanghai in the steamer China tomorrow.

On Shore and Facing Eastward

—THE—

SOUTHERN PACIFIC offers

Choice of Routes and Choice of Trains

"SHASTA ROUTE"—Oregon Express.

"OGDEN ROUTE"—New Overland Limited.

"SUNSET ROUTE"—Sunset Limited. Down California Coast. Crescent City Express via San Joaquin Valley.

THE DIRECT ROUTE IS THE OGDEN.

The SHASTA will show you Northern California and Western Oregon.

The SUNSET, Central and Southern California, Arizona, Texas, Louisiana.

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THE PLANT DISTRIBUTION

Demand Heavy at Government Nursery.

The Board of Agriculture at yesterday's meeting definitely decided to engage Forester Hosmer as Superintendent of Forestry in Hawaii, and he was cabled to come to the Islands immediately by Supt. Holloway, the new executive officer. A letter received from Mr. W. L. Hall, the forester who made a preliminary investigation of the Islands, was read, in which he highly commended Mr. Hosmer. Mr. Hall wrote that Hosmer would be ready to begin work early in December, and that he was well satisfied with the offer made him by the board. Mr. Hall said that Hosmer was considered one of the best men for the work in the Islands, having just had five years' experience in similar employment. His home is in Massachusetts and he expects to come to the Islands with his mother.

THANKS FOR ASSISTANCE.

Upon the suggestion of Mr. Thurston the board adopted a resolution of thanks for Alexander Crow of California, who is at the head of the agricultural work in that state, to Captain Howard of the Oceanic Steamship Co. and to J. L. Cowell, executive officer of the Ventura. All three men had given valuable assistance in transporting to the Islands Koebele's insect pests, etc.

THE WOODS EXCHANGE.

At this juncture Governor Carter appeared with the information that Mr. Kay had called to protest against a proposed exchange of government lands for forestry land owned by the Woods estate. Mr. Carter stated that the proposition for an exchange had been withdrawn and a formal letter of withdrawal was presented from Robertson & Wilder, for Palmer Woods. Mr. Thurston stated, however, that A. L. C. Atkinson had informed him, as the attorney for Woods, that a new proposition for an exchange is to be made. It was decided not to act upon any objections until the new proposition is presented to the board.

DIGEST OFLAWS.

W. M. Giffard, for the committee on rules and regulations, presented a digest of the agricultural laws and restrictions of the Territory. The digest deals with the importation of soils, plants, fruits, etc., but does not touch upon the law against the introduction of pests. The rules are to be printed by the committee and sent to steamship agents and others who are interested in the law.

NEW QUARTERS.

There was a lengthy discussion of the new quarters for the Board of Agriculture, in the midst of which Governor Carter brought in C. S. Holloway and introduced him as the new Superintendent of Public Works and executive officer of the board. Mr. Holloway took a part in the discussion over the proposed new building or remodeling of the old one.

Mr. Thurston stated that lack of funds had prevented the board from going ahead with the building, and in the meantime Governor Carter had suggested that perhaps the upper floor of the bungalow could be utilized for this purpose, as it was now occupied only as a club room. Supt. Cooper had however, made an examination of the place, and found it in bad condition. A thorough survey had been made at the time it was intended to move the Public Works office to the bungalow, and the estimate had been that it would require $6,000 to fix it up. The beams are rotten and worm eaten and the building is pronounced unsound and unsafe. There was some discussion of the new building and the unanimous verdict was that it should be located at the government nursery so that all departments working under the board, could be kept together. Mr. Thurston and Mr. Holloway were appointed on a committee to pick a site.

THE BLUEFIELDS COMING.

E. C. Shorey of the United States Experiment Station stated that he had received a cablegram from Director Jared G. Smith saying that the Bluefields banana cuttings had been shipped on the 21st from Costa Rica and were due in Honolulu next month. They are coming on a transport, and there will therefore be no expense for freight, excepting from New Orleans to San Francisco. Each plant is said to weigh about twenty-five pounds, so that the whole shipment of 500 cuttings would have been quite costly.

Mr. Thurston stated that before Mr. Smith left he had suggested that the cuttings be not distributed indiscriminately, but that a hundred cuttings be sent to different portions of the islands, and experiment conducted to secure a larger number of runners. This will be done, there being already applications before the board from men who are willing to attempt the experiment.

OTHER MATTERS.

All committees of the board were requested to get their outstanding bills in immediately so that they might be paid before the close of the year, when the appropriations expire.

A letter was read from Eben Low requesting that no action be taken for the present towards the shooting of the recently condemned sheep on Hawaii.

Action on E. W. Jordan's protest against the destruction of pineapple plants shipped in from Australia was postponed.

No action was taken upon the letter from W. M. Giffard in regard to the spread of the Maui blight on this island. Steps are being taken to eradicate the blight on this island.

C. R. Blacow requested that the board employ him in the work of replanting the burned forest district in Hamakua. Action was postponed to await the arrival of Superintendent Hosmer.

PLANT DISTRIBUTION.

C. J. Austin, superintendent at the government nursery, made a report on the free distribution of plants there. Since the opening a few weeks ago a total of 2665 plants have been distributed to 110 persons. By islands the distribution was: Oahu, 2182; Kauai, 268; Hawaii, 183; Maui, 50, and Molokai, 42.

The distribution is on the basis of not more than three and a half dozen plants to one person—wind breaks, 24; ornamental, 12, and fruit trees, 6.

There was some discussion over the distribution of the plants and it was again determined not to permit the gift of a large number of plants to a private individual. In the case of the Kamehameha schools, a semi-public institution, an exception is made. The McBryde Estate requested a couple of thousand plants, but this was denied, and the general policy outlined was that the distribution should only be in small quantities, and any large extensive attempt at reforesting private lands should not be made at public expense.

As a sort of compromise it was finally decided that the board lay in a large supply of desirable seeds to be furnished at cost, upon request. A. W. Carter was appointed a committee of one to make the collection.

There were present at the meeting yesterday: L. A. Thurston, president; C. S. Holloway, executive officer; W. M. Giffard and A. W. Carter, members; C. C. Perkins, entomologist; C. J. Austin, gardener, and E. C. Shorey, chemist, representing the Federal Experiment Station.

Honors to Paymaster.

VALLEJO, November 16.—On the trip up from Honolulu to Mare Island the Navy Yard distiller ship Iris brought the body of the late Paymaster Rhodes, U. S. N., who died at the United States Naval Hospital in Honolulu as the result of an operation for appendicitis.

Upon reaching the yard the body was taken to the hospital building, and there remained in state until yesterday afternoon when it was taken to the tug Unadilla, a company of marines and the Mare Island station band acting as escort. Aboard the tug brief military services, at which were present most of the officers and ladies of the yard, were held, Chaplain A. McAlister officiating. The Unadilla, with her colors at half mast, then steamed for San Francisco, where the remains were placed in a vault at the Presidio. They will be shipped later to Cleveland, Ohio, where interment will be made.

TWO TRIALS CUT SHORT

Jose Furtado vs. W. C. Achi and wife, covenant, was put on trial by the following jury before Judge De Bolt: E. R. Adams, H. Meek, E. E. Mossman, Isaac L. Cockett, John Kuaana, Charles Butzke, Isaac Adams, E. McCorriston, I. Levingston, Chas. E. Frasher, George Cypher and P. M. Lucas. E. A. Douthitt for plaintiff; W. C. Achi for defendants. After the trial had progressed a good way, the court granted a non-suit.

Lewers & Cooke, Ltd., vs. Hing Yip & Co., assumpsit, came on for trial before Judge De Bolt. Castle & Withington for plaintiff; Thayer & Hemenway for defendants. The following jury was accepted as drawn: George Cypher, Ben. Guerrero, Isaac Adams, P. M. Lucas, E. R. Adams, Chas. E. Frasher, E. H. F. Wolter, I. Levingston, H. Meek, E. E. Mossman, Jas. A. Auld and J. L. Cockett. The court directed a verdict for plaintiff for $1396.54.

Judge Robinson is still hearing the trial by jury of Washington Mercantile Co., changed to Allen W. T. Bottomley, trustee, vs. Lam Toi.

Another demurrer was sustained by Judge Robinson in the suit of Wilmerding-Loewe Co. vs. Lawrence H. Dee, the plaintiff being given five days in which to file an amended complaint.

CRIMINAL DIVISION.

Before Judge Gear yesterday there was further argument of the habeas corpus case of Goto, represented by John W. Cathcart. Deputy Attorney General Peters raised the question of jurisdiction, on which briefs were ordered to be filed, and the case was continued until 9 a. m. Monday.

The empaneling of a jury in the E. M. Jones double murder case will be resumed tomorrow morning. It is doubtful if a jury can be obtained in a week, if at all this term.

THE GLADE ESTATE.

William Pfotenhauer, M. T. Simonton and S. H. Derby, appraisers of the estate of Henry Frederick Glade, deceased, in the Territory, have returned the valuation as $180,800. This is sworn to as correct by J. F. Hackfeld, sole surviving executor of the will, before Hunyn Tiedulck, U. S. consul at Bremen, Germany, on November 3, 1903. There are 1058 shares of Pioneer Mill Co. appraised at the par value of $100 a share, and 500 shares preferred of H. Hackfeld & Co. at $150 a share, or $50 above par.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

The Bulletin Publishing Co., Ltd., by its attorney, Geo. A. Davis, yesterday filed a discontinuance of its libel suit against the Hawaiian Gazette Co., Ltd., which was allowed by Judge Robinson.

Judge De Bolt having denied a motion for continuance, W. C. Achi for defendant withdrew the appeal in Goo Wan Hoy vs. Samuel Kaai from judgment for plaintiff for $77.84 by District Magistrate Dickey. E. M. Watson appeared for plaintiff.

Defendant's bill of costs, amounting to $37.50, in Kapiolani Estate, Ltd., vs. J. G. Faria will be presented before Judge Robinson on Saturday.

Judge De Bolt has confirmed the foreclosure sale in Mary E. Foster vs. Lum Kin et al., whereby the plaintiff bought the rice plantation and mill of defendants for $6000. The order includes a deficiency judgment against defendants for $6163.78.

Judge De Bolt ordered amendment of complaint and summons in the suit of Castle & Lansdale against the executors of the estate of S. C. Allen, making Bathsheba M. Allen, executrix, a party defendant.

Kinney, McClanahan & Cooper for defendants have filed a motion to quash writ of error in the action to quiet title of Lucy K. Peabody vs. Trustees under the will of B. P. Bishop. Among the grounds are that execution on the judgment has been satisfied and that it does not appear that the writ was issued within the time required by law.

Defendant's motion for a new trial of B. S. Gregory vs. L. B. Kerr will be presented before Judge De Bolt by Chas. Creighton on Monday next.

Judgment form has been filed for $10 according to the verdict, with plaintiff's bill of costs of $14, in the slander suit of M. K. Nakuina vs. Thos. G. Thrum.

Holmes & Stanley for plaintiff will move, before Judge De Bolt tomorrow, for confirmation of the commissioner's foreclosure sale in the suit of W. F. Allen, trustee, vs. S. K. and Kealoha Ka-ne.

THE FEDERAL COURT.

Before Judge Dole in the United States District Court, Emanuel C. Puig and Francisco Le Brun, indicted for forgery of postal money order signatures, pleaded not guilty. Their trial was set for December 7. L. M. Straus is their counsel.

Utaro Shinno pleaded not guilty to importation of a woman for immoral purposes. His trial was set for December 17. Fukumatso Doi, on the same charge, pleaded not guilty and his trial was set for December 18.

Ten Japanese defendants, under various charges, were allowed to reserve their pleas until further orders.

A number of defendants under the indictment of eighty charged with conspiracy to protect violators of law were given until Tuesday morning next to plead.

A discontinuance was filed and dismissal ordered of the admiralty salvage suit of John D. Spreckels & Bros. Co. against the British steamer Clavering. This case was compromised in San Francisco.

Joseph G. Pratt was admitted to practice law in the Federal courts of this district, on motion of District Attorney R. W. Breckons.

INTERESTS OF TERRITORY AT THE CAPITOL

J. G. Pratt, if on the Ground at Washington, Might Become Secretary.

(MAIL SPECIAL TO THE ADVERTISER.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 14.—Senator Foraker, chairman of the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, has polled his committee and finds that there is a majority thereof favorable to the confirmation both of Judge Dole and Governor Carter. The favorable report will be made at once but probably the confirmation by the Senate will be stayed a little to await the arrival of a committee from Honolulu, understood to be on the way with a protest. When the Committee arrives, its members will be informed what the attitude of the Committee is and advised to make whatever representations they desire to the President, who, if impressed with their arguments, can ask that the nomination of Judge Dole be withdrawn. In view of the crowded docket of criminal cases in the islands, Senator Foraker does not think the confirmation of Judge Dole should be delayed. There is no prospect that President Roosevelt will reconsider his action in making the appointments.

It has been reported here that Prince Kuhio resented the appointments of Dole and Carter before he had been consulted and that he would oppose confirmation. The Delegate will hardly oppose the confirmation, although he did expect to be consulted. It was shown him, to his own satisfaction, that cablegrams were sent here to consult with him but that he could not be located, not having left with any one an address where he could be reached. Senator Foraker will stand by the nominations and see to it that they are confirmed at the proper time.

Prince Kuhio has moved into a house here at 1522 K. Street. It is in a very desirable location and in a fashionable section of the city. The Delegate and his wife were entertained at dinner last evening by Mr. and Mrs. William Haywood. Senator Cullom, of Illinois, a long time friend of Hawaii, was also one of the guests of the occasion.

Secretary Loeb, at the White House offices, stated this morning that the President has in mind a man for Secretary of Hawaii but that nothing further could be said about it for the present. Whether this is Mr. Pratt can not be said with any certainty. If Mr. Pratt had been on the ground here or in communication with certain people about the time the appointments of Judge Dole and Governor Carter were made it is likely he would have secured the appointment. Probably the appointment of a secretary will be announced by cable before this letter reaches Honolulu.

The petition of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce for a bounty upon coffee has been presented in the Senate and referred to Senator Foraker's committee.

Mr. Merrill, the acting chief of the revenue cutter service bureau at the Treasury Department, said this morning that no action had been taken about sending the promised revenue cutter to the Hawaiian islands. He added that no orders could be issued about it till the end of the present month when Captain Shoemaker, the officer in charge, returns to his desk. The McCulloch, one of the possible ships to be sent to Honolulu, is at San Francisco to be used on any emergency duty. The Manning, also mentioned for the detail is still in Alaskan waters.

The introduction of a bill by Senator Lodge "to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States" is of concern to Hawaiian interests. Should it become law in its present form it would prevent the arrival of Jap laborers in Honolulu. However, good lawyers here, who have examined the bill believe that the last paragraphs violate the most favored nation treaties and that such a law could be easily knocked out in the courts. The full text of the Lodge Bill is as follows:

A BILL TO REGULATE THE IMMIGRATION OF ALIENS INTO THE UNITED STATES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in addition to the persons excluded under the Act approved March three, nineteen hundred and three, entitled "An Act to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States," admission into the United States shall be denied to: All persons over fifteen years of age and physically capable of reading who can not read the English language or some other language; but an admissible immigrant or a person now in or hereafter admitted to this country may bring in or send for his wife, his children under eighteen years of age, and his parents or grandparents over fifty years of age, if they are otherwise admissible, whether they are so able to read or not.

That for the purpose of testing the ability of the immigrant to read, the inspection officers shall be furnished with copies of the Constitution of the United States, printed on uniform pasteboard slips, each containing not less than twenty nor more than twenty-five words of said Constitution printed in the various languages of the immigrants in double small pica type. Each immigrant may designate the language in which he prefers the test shall be made, and shall be required to read the words printed on a slip in such language. No two immigrants listed on the same manifest shall be tested with the same slip. An immigrant failing to read as above provided shall not be admitted, but shall be returned to the country from which he came at the expense of the steamship or railroad company which brought him: Provided, That all persons, whether able to read the English language or some other language or not able to do so, who shall enter the United States except at the seaports thereof, or at Vanceboro, Maine; Newport or Saint Albans, Vermont; Plattsburg, Niagara Falls, or Buffalo, New York; Detroit or Sault Sainte Marie, Michigan; Pembina, North Dakota; Sumas, Washington; Laredo, El Paso or Eagle Pass, Texas; or Nogales, Arizona, shall be adjudged to have entered the country unlawfully and shall be deported as by law provided.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

KEPOIKAI TALKS SOME

Will Have the Bankers Import the Loan Money.

Governor Carter, being asked about the getting of the Territorial money here from New York, stated that it was "up to Treasurer Kepoikai" to settle that business in his own way.

Treasurer Kepoikai was met later near the Advertiser office, waiting for his car, and in answer to a question of the same purport stated that the local bankers would import the money on bills of exchange issued to them for a quarter of one per cent. He said that this was the arrangement decided upon at the conference of bankers and heads of departments, convened by Governor Carter himself at the opening of the bids, and to which arrangement Governor Carter agreed. Mr. Kepoikai then unburdened his mind on the financial matter as well as other political affairs of the day to the following effect:

"Governor Carter dislikes me as Kepoikai, but he ought not to act as he is doing to the Treasurer. He took the oath as Governor, yet I am still Treasurer. All our handshaking at his inauguration he wipes out.

"I want you to say that Governor Carter and the Advertiser may abuse me, but they can never read me out of the Republican party.

"Governor Carter has made a mistake, I think, in appointing Holloway as Superintendent of Public Works. Pratt would be a much better man for that place. To put Pratt in the Land office is to make him a nonentity, compared with his usefulness if made Superintendent of Public Works.

"What does Holloway know about the value of land and goods? He may know something about pumps. I have had a great to do with Pratt the past six months and know what I am talking about. There is nobody who has a better knowledge of valuations of real estate and merchandise than Pratt."

The reporter here understood Mr. Kepoikai to say that under the County Act the Superintendent of Public Works would be a member of the Board of Equalization, which understanding gives point to his desire to have seen Mr. Pratt appointed to that office. Reference to the County Act, however, shows (Sec. 221) that: "The Secretary of the Territory, Treasurer and Auditor, or a majority of them, shall constitute a Board of Equalization of taxes for the Territory." The reference of Mr. Kepoikai to Mr. Pratt's capacity would therefore have been more in point in discussing him for the Treasurership, as Mr. Pratt has been discussed.

"I think Mr. Kanakanui ought to be appointed as Surveyor," the Treasurer continued. "If the Republican party wants to draw Home Rule votes, that is what should be done. Kanakanui is admitted to be an able man and would be a good man for the place. He is a Republican and was a Reform candidate for the Legislature under the monarchy."

SOLD PURSE TO WRONG MAN

J. S. Hulimoku, for nineteen years employed as a porter at the store of the Hawaiian News Company on Merchant street, was placed under arrest yesterday afternoon on a charge of larceny in the second degree. His arrest was brought about by Joe, the Porto Rican special police officer, who was detailed to purchase any articles offered for sale by the employe. Hulimoku offered him a valuable purse which he agreed to sell for fifty cents. The money was paid over.

For some time past Hulimoku was suspected of abstracting articles from the Hawaiian News Company's store and disposing of them on his own account. Included in the list were fountain pens which were sold for a mere bagatelle, as well as other articles.

HAWAII ASKS FOR STATEHOOD

WASHINGTON, November 17.—The far-off Territory of Hawaii is urging its claims to Statehood.

The Statehood idea is the paramount one now in the House and Senate, and Hawaii is seeking to get a star on the National banner, especially since the great impetus has been given to this general matter by the personal visit of many Senators and Representatives, through the courtesy of Representative Hearst recently, through the West.

The House has received the petition of Hawaii. It is in part as follows:

"That the Congress of the United States be and is hereby respectfully requested to pass at an early date an act enabling the people of this Territory, who are citizens thereof and duly qualified to vote, to meet in convention and adopt a State constitution whereby and whereunder this Territory may be admitted as a State into this Union.

"Resolved, that the Governor of this Territory be and is hereby requested to transmit a duly certified copy of this resolution to the President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives."

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The Standard Oil Company.
The George F. Blake Steam Pumps.
Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Company, of London.

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10 Hawaiian Sugar Crops, 1894-1903

From September 30, 1893, to October 1, 1903

HAWAII	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903
Waiakea Mill Co	6,416	5,028	6,410	8,239	7,763	9,191	9,226	10,800	8,700	9,954
Hilo Portuguese Sugar Mill Co			105	661	260	932	967			
Hawaii Mill Co								843	985	1,503
Hilo Sugar Co	8.468	5,514	7,216	6,744	8,390	6,880	7,841	10,214	9,255	13,108
Onomea Sugar Co	9,400	5,907	10,013	10,432	8,904	8,404	7,131	8.722	11,880	13,472
Pepeekeo Sugar Co	5,709	4,097	6,502	7,474	6,914	7,350	6,207	7,173	6,627	6,000
Honomu Sugar Co	3,534	2,895	3,844	5,181	4.932	4,968	5,328	4,401	6,235	6,384
Hakalau Plantation Co	5,234	4,115	7,675	9,461	9,218	8,980	11,931	10,932	11,700	11,293
Laupahoehoe Sugar Co		1,354	2,430	6,032	3,971	5,337	4,119	5,504	7,909	4,856
Ookala Sugar Plantation Co	1,575	835	3,261	2,583	3,555	3,564	3,302	4,968	1,157	3,942
Kukaiau Plantation Co	600	766	890	1,817	1,170	1,748	1,525	2,000	1,118	1,746
Kukaiau Mill Co	610	800	890	1,818	1,170	1,732	1,530	2,000	1,118	1 746
Hamakua Mill Co	3,431	3,583	7,330	9,050	4,133	6,081	6,078	7,808	2,105	6,950
Paauhau Sugar Plantation Co	4,590	5,343	10,957	10,135	3,509	7,529	7,629	9,635	1 322	9,136
Honokaa Sugar Co	2,567	2,905	6,774	10,018	6,198	9,111	8,117	9,903	3,089	8,587
R M. Overend	467									
Pacific Sugar Mill	2,620	2,931	5,885	6,700	3,327	4,650	4,774	4,948	2,517	6,059
Niulii Mill and Plantation	1,000	629	1,468	2,317	1,349	2,226	1,805	1,516	1,146	1,903
Halawa Plantation	1,039	687	1,198	1,406	800	1,049	1,571	1,357	575	1,860
Kohala Sugar Co	2,543	2,510	3,778	4,903	1,508	4,119	3,345	3,160	1,096	5,409
Puehuehu Plantation	803	831	1,256	1,007						
Union Mill Co	803	997	1,230	994	1,068	1,668	2,265	2,003	463	3,380
Hawi Mill	1.470	1,604	2,775	1,823	877	1,222	2,277	2,727	1,373	5,563
Beecroft Plantation	765	863	1,043	1,485	426	609	632	325		
Kona Sugar Co							285	1,500	1,391	1,850
Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Co	4,040	5,709	9,179	7,544	7,104	7,732	8,338	9.928	8,021	7,527
Hawaiian Agricultural Co	4,440	1,608	6,660	8,553	4,795	11,318	9,001	10,956	11,998	18,888
L. C. Chong—Pahala	165	132	530	359	265	839				
Puakea Plantation								145	307	366
Olaa Sugar Co								1,150	16,748	15,030
Puna Sugar Co									2,460	3,603
Puako Plantation										550
	72,199	61,643	109,299	126,736	91,606	117,239	115,224	134,618	121,295	170,665
MAUI										
Kipahulu Sugar Co	1,912	976	1,787	2,047	2,250	1,931	1,890	1,992	1,427	1,622
Hamea Plantation	868	1,119	1,378	852	1,411	2,026	2,114	1,450	1,748	
Hana Plantation Co	2,596	2,492	2.771	2,350	2,141	3,175	3,406	2,774	2,700	4,922
Haiku Sugar Co	3,581	3,688	4,986	5,400	4,648	4,865	5,512	5,488	4,234	6,397
Paia Plantation	5,456	4,880	5,606	6,376	5,801	6,268	6,795	7,216	4,146	7,856
Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co	11,429	6,788	11,933	12,537	15,072	16,621	17,858	22,345	19,477	33,230
Waihee Sugar Co	1,810									
Wailuku Sugar Co	1,762	4,900	5,655	6,461	6,725	7,412	7,976	7,902	5,934	7,490
Waikapu Sugar Co	786									
Olowalu Co	937	905	1,163	1,112	1,425	1,502	1,480	1,240	1,055	843
Pioneer Mill Co, Ltd	2,558	1,987	3,818	3,912	5,560	10,589	10,316	6,568	9,960	16,530
Kihei Plantation Co., Ltd								1,374	5,562	5,629
Maui Sugar Co									483	257
	33,686	27,735	39,097	41,047	45,033	54,389	57,347	58,349	56,726	84,776
OAHU										
Waimanalo Sugar Co	1,650	1,600	3,370	2,230	3,004	2,352	2,932	3,045	2,985	3,218
Heeia Agricultural Co., Ltd	1,660	1,472	1,915	1,798	2,167	2,191	2,309	1,507	631	
Laie Plantation	125	100	101	78	300	494	179	1,693	430	724
Kahuku Plantation Co	3,973	2,672	3,369	3,976	4,356	7,008	5,647	7,072	5,623	8,212
Waialua—Halstead Bros	662	872	1,019	1,886	2,015					
Waialua Agricultural Co							1,516	17,699	17,001	19,800
Waianae Co	2,940	2,500	3,884	3,804	4,055	3,506	4,019	4,020	5,000	5,348
Ewa Plantation Co	7,833	8,217	12,124	15,157	18,284	22,334	21,573	33,036	38,775	33,162
Apokaa Sugar Co.									901	610
Oahu Sugar Co						7,935	15,450	21,454	26,724	29,256
Honolulu Plantation Co								10,008	9,800	20,736
	18,843	17,433	25,782	28,929	34,181	45,820	53,625	99,534	107,870	121,066
KAUAI										
Kilauea Sugar Plantation Co	3,502	4,050	5,507	4,651	4,563	5,420	5,254	5,364	3,762	3,012
Makee Sugar Co	6,587	7,454	7,439	9,175	8,510	9,350	8,575	9,954	11,232	8,215
Hanamaulu Mill & A. S. Wilcox	3,445	1,997	2,386	2,530	3,194	3,962				
Lihue Plantation Co	3,893	6,872	8,883	9,642	10,914	13,333	15,289	18,356	13,674	11,375
Grove Farin Plantation	1,762	1,141	1,632	1,513	1,355	1,751	1,962	2,183	2,915	1,896
Koloa Sugar Co	2,106	2,278	3,852	3,825	4,327	5,268	5,004	5,492	5,001	4,825
A. H. Smith & Co	364	162	675	176	469					
Eleele Plantation	986	977	1,232	1,400	1,489					
McBryde Sugar Co						1,491	1,790	2,208	9,113	11,922
Hawaiian Sugar Co	13,392	11,172	11,407	11,167	13,200	14,350	13,480	13,419	11,480	10,324
Gay & Robinson	1,052	1,509	1,508	1,510	1,600	1,821	2,001	1,554	2,265	1,645
Waimea Sugar Mill Co	822	509	1,183	1,050	1,026	1,021	976	919	565	540
Meier & Kruse	2,470	952	1,245	1,505	1,518					
Kekaha Sugar Co		2,054	2,602	3,483	3,480	6,942	8,287	7,412	8,978	7,064
H. P. Faye & Co	1,373	1,102	1,357	1,824	1,961					
Estate V. Knudsen		587	742	943	988	650	730	676	735	666
TOTAL	41,704	42,816	51,650	54,414	58,594	65,359	63,348	67,537	69,720	61,484
	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903
HAWAII	72,199	61,643	109,299	126,736	91,606	117,239	115,224	134,618	121,295	170,665
MAUI	33,689	27,735	29,097	41,047	45,033	54,389	57,347	58,349	56,726	84,776
OAHU	18,843	17,433	35,782	28,929	34,181	45,820	53,625	99,534	107,870	121,066
KAUAI	41,704	42,816	51,650	54,414	58,594	65,359	63,348	67,537	69,720	61,484
TOTAL	166,432	149,627	225,828	251,126	229,414	282,807	289,544	360,038	355,611	437,991

Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association,

HONOLULU, November 1, 1903.

By its Secretary,

WILLIAM O. SMITH.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS

YOKOHAMA, Nov. 24.—No reply has been received yet to Japanese overtures to Russia for a diplomat is settlement of differences of the two governments. Trade is suffering as a result of the fear of importers and exporters that war may break out at any time.

VIENNA, Nov. 24.—It is announced that if Turkey much longer delays her acceptance of the Austro-Russian demands for reforms in Macedonia, the two powers will proceed to put them in force and establish order. Austria and Russia are acting in perfect accord and preparing to use force if necessary.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The report that the United States has purchased the London residence of the Duke of Richmond for an embassy is unconfirmed.

MANILA, Nov. 24.—General Wood has captured the Moro position in Jolo after severe fighting. Seventy-five Moros were killed during the attack on the rebel position and one American soldier lost his life. It is believed that the capture of their stronghold will end the Moros' uprising.

SAN DOMINGO, Nov. 24.—The rebel attack on this city continues, and surrender has been again refused. Bombardment is being kept up.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—A lunatic fired four shots with a revolver today at Secretary Grahame of the Bank of England. Grahame was not hit.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—The statement that the strike had been settled was untrue. The strikers are still out and the situation is practically unchanged.

Mrs. Newliwed—"Bridget, we'll have fried eggs for breakfast, and——" Bridget—"We can't, mum, there's not an egg in the house." Mrs. Newliwed—"Well, then, just make an omelet. I like that better anyway."—Philadelphia Press.

Mamma—"Oh, see, Willie, your little brother can stand all alone. Aren't you glad?" Willie (aged six)—"Sure! Now I can get him to hold an apple on his head while I shoot it off with my bow and arrow, can't I?"—Philadelphia Ledger.

Be Strong

Why not be strong? Why not have a good appetite and a good digestion? Why not feel well and hearty all the time? You can just as well have it your own way as not, for there is strength, vitality, power, and good health in every bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Always keep it on hand.



Here are the words and the photograph of Mr. R. H. Archer, of Hobart, Tasmania:
"I often find myself weak, without appetite, and my whole system all run down. My blood gets impure and I have boils and eruptions. Then I always use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, for it makes my blood pure and rich, gives me strength and vitality, and braces me up wonderfully."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation "Sarsaparillas." Be sure you get Ayer's.

Keep Ayer's Pills on hand and quickly correct any tendency to constipation. It's an easy way to prevent sickness.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

MAJOR MILSAPS WILL COMMAND

Major Milsaps will arrive today from San Francisco on the Sonoma to assume command of the local Salvation Army corps.

It was Major Milsaps who went on the first transport to the Philippines, where for two years he conducted meetings in Manila and went to the front with the troops, often on the firing line, and, with a willing heart doing all the good his hands found to do.

Adjutant Coe has arranged for his welcome meeting to take place on Thursday night. Following this will be inaugurated a Red Crusade which will continue until December 6th. This special campaign or crusade had its inception in the fertile brain of Commander Booth-Tucker and throughout the Union the army forces are engaged in the crusade at this time.

The object of the crusade is three fold: The stirring up of Christians; the salvation of souls, and the making of soldiers. The command of "Attention" has been sounded in the local barracks. The soldiers have shouldered their spiritual guns, at the command "To Arms." The ammunition is plentiful and the base of supplies easy of access. The first gun will be fired on Saturday night by Major Milsaps who will remain on the firing line. During the crusade, new tactics will be employed.

An indoor camp meeting is being arranged for December 19 to 31, inclusive. Special meetings will be held each night. The hall will be turned into a veritable forest, and special music and singing will characterize the camp. Also special leaders for every meeting.

It has been the Army's custom on the mainland at Christmas time to give a free Christmas dinner to the poor. The Army people have become adepts in the art, last year arranging dinners for no less than 125,000 poor people throughout the country. In every corps commanded by Adjutant and Mrs. Coe for some years past, they have sought out the poor, clothing and feeding them, so that none could say that they were not clothed or had not the usual Christmas cheer. This has been made possible by the contributions of the public, the Adjutant and his corps of helpers giving their time and experience gratis.

The Adjutant has sized up the situation in Honolulu and finds that while there are a few poor people yet the conditions are much different here than on the mainland. He has decided, however, to give a free dinner, to be known as a "Stranger's Dinner" on Christmas day. Invitations will be given to all strangers within the gates of the city, that is, for men without a home. Sailors will be especially looked after.

Dinners will be arranged for 300 persons, and anything remaining after the spread will be sent to the most worthy in baskets. At night an entertainment will be given which will include a Christmas tree with presents for every body. The public is invited to assist the Adjutant in making the Christmas dinner a success.

A watch night service will bring the month of December to a close, which will be a busy month for the local Salvation Army.

Texan's Record Run.

PHILADELPHIA, November 17.—The steamship Texan, Captain Morrison, of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, arrived here today after a record run from Tacoma, Wash., having made the trip to Delaware breakwater without stops for coal or water in fifty-six days and four hours. She left Tacoma Sept. 21st. Her average speed was ten and a half knots an hour, or about 250 miles a day, for the 13,998 miles. The Texan brings 58,884 bags of sugar, transhipped from Honolulu to Tacoma, and also a general cargo from Tacoma and Seattle for New York.

Geo. Davies reported to the police at one o'clock this morning that a Chinaman employed by him had died after having a fit.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co
OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seat at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

THE CLIFTON

T. K. JAMES, Proprietor.

Private apartments, en suite and single. Finest appointed and furnished house in Hawaii. Mosquito proof throughout. Hotel street, near Alakea.

YOUR SUGAR CROP

Depends on the right quantity and quality of Ammoniates it has to feed upon, Nitrogen (Ammonia) being the principal material removed from the soil by sugar cane.

A few dollars' worth of

Nitrate of Soda
(The Standard Ammoniate.)

fed to each acre of growing cane will give surprising results.

Planters should read our Bulletins giving results of Agricultural Experiment Station trials. They are sent free. Send name on Post Card.

WILLIAM S. MYERS, Director
12-16 John St., New York,
U. S. A.

Kodaks

Films and Paper

Just Received Ex "Siberia"

Developing and Printing Guaranteed

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.,
FORT STREET.

CHAS. BREWER CO.'S
NEW YORK LINE

Ship Tillie E. Starbuck sailing from New York to Honolulu March 1st. FREIGHT TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES.

For freight rates apply to

CHAS. BREWER & CO.
27 Kilby St., Boston,
or C. BREWER & CO.,
LIMITED, HONOLULU.

A Portland, Ore., dispatch says: James Neill, the actor, charges that Charles Astor Parker, former manager of the James Neill company and more recently manager of the Neill-Morosco company, has levanted with about $1000 belonging to the latter named organization and that detectives have located him in Minneapolis, whence he will be returned to Portland to render an accounting of his stewardship.

A SORE THROAT may be quickly cured by applying a flannel bandage dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm. A lame back, a pain in the side or chest, should be treated in a similar manner. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

LOAN MONEY PAID DOWN

The money for the Territorial improvement bonds has been paid by the successful bidders to the agent of the Territory in New York, and there is pending with the Government here the important question as to how the money is to be transferred to the treasury. Early yesterday Treasurer Kepoikai received the following cablegram:

"Delivered to and paid for by Fisk & Robinson, $1,007,283.53. Where shall we deposit proceeds? Send written order.

"In consideration of our assistance in sale can you deposit with the United States Mortgage & Trust Company until funds are required for improvements? Interest will be allowed at 3 per cent."

The amount stated includes the accrued interest on the bonds from October 1. Treasurer Kepoikai consulted other heads on the proposition, which is obviously a good one for the Territory. Besides a saving of transmission charges, for the whole loan amounting to $2500, the three per cent on such portion of the sum as the Government cannot immediately expend would make a considerable increment.

Auditor Fisher suggested that local bankers would bring the money home as it might be required, not only without charge to the Territory but paying a premium on the exchange. Drafts against sugar are not unlimited in supply, hence more or less exchange has to be bought and gold imported against it.

Treasurer Kepoikai was in no doubt of the advantages offered in the proposition of the United States Mortgage & Trust Company. Yet he held serious misgivings as to any authority in the law for such a temporary disposition of the loan money. With the restrictions of the Audit Act and the absence of any enabling of him thereto in the loan and appropriation acts he did not see that it could be done.

Before taking definite action the Treasurer desires to have a conference with Governor Carter and the bankers about the matter. Meantime, to show his appreciation of the proposition, yesterday afternoon Mr. Kepoikai sent the following cablegram to the United States Mortgage & Trust Co., New York City:

"Congratulate you on consummation. Considering law on your favorable proposition."

FOR WEAK NERVES.

"The battle of life to-day is not fought with the muscles but with the nervous system," so says Sir J. Crichton Browne, a high medical authority. Another authority, the late Dr. J. M. Fothergill, adds, "The more the digestion weakens and the liver and kidneys become inactive and sluggish, the more the blood becomes laden with waste matters, causing many disorders; among them gout, rheumatism, heart trouble, asthma and prostration of the nerves. A strong set of nerves, a set to work with, a set to enable you to stand the world's battles and collisions without breaking down, must be a well-nourished set of nerves; and well-fed nerves have got to be part and parcel of a strong, well-fed body. That is the idea; and how then are weak people going to obtain the strength and the assimilating power which lies behind it? By using

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

a remedy known all over the world as the most genuine and quick acting of food-tonics and blood purifiers. You will search far for a case of debility—no matter what the ultimate cause—which this modern and scientific medicine cannot at once relieve and cure. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Dr. Edward Clark says: "From a long experience in the use of cod liver oil, I have no hesitancy in saying that I regard your preparation the best one on the market." It cannot fail, and is beneficial from the first dose. Guaranteed to increase weight and renew strength. If hard to please, try it. Genuine is sold by all chemists here and everywhere throughout the world.

An Episode in Estee's Career.

Judge Estee's funeral was attended by a delegation of members of the Young Men's Institute, a circumstance that recalled an incident of the campaign in which he was a candidate for Governor, the second time. Scarcely had the campaign opened when Estee was waited upon by several of the leaders of the A. P. A. movement. They called his attention to the fact that a Miss Ryan who was employed as a typist in his office, and who has long since been admitted to the bar, was a Catholic, and they said that unless she were discharged their organization would be against him. He promptly suggested that they should go to a place warmer than Phoenix. The A. P. A.'s were against Estee in that campaign and he was defeated by a narrow margin. Miss Ryan subsequently accompanied her employer to Honolulu and she was among the mourners at the funeral.—Town Talk.

STACKABLE HOME AGAIN

Says Revenue Boat May Be Expected Soon.

By the middle of next month the United States Revenue cutter Hugh McCulloch may arrive here to be permanently attached to the Customs Department of the Hawaiian Islands. Collector of the Port E. R. Stackable returned yesterday on the Korea after a long absence on the mainland, in which time he conferred with the Treasury Department at Washington with reference to matters pertaining to Hawaii, and particularly about the cutter.

"I was assured that a revenue cutter would be here by the time I arrived," said Mr. Stackable yesterday. "However, I look forward to such a vessel being here by the middle of December, at least. My choice is the cutter Hugh McCulloch as she is built more for a warm climate. There is an upper deck on the McCulloch which would make it a very desirable vessel here. If the McCulloch is not to come, the Manning will probably be sent.

"No, I do not think there will be an increase in the force in any department under present circumstances."

Mr. Stackable thoroughly threshed out the proposition regarding the examination of baggage at this port, of through passengers from the Orient and Colonies for San Francisco. This has been abandoned entirely, and such inspections will now be made at the coast. The order, it will be remembered, was not popular.

In future Collector Stackable will render every assistance possible to passengers from foreign ports landing here. In order that each one will be given an opportunity to make a declaration of effects and wares in their possession, a Customs officer will be detailed to meet every foreign steamer, whose duty shall be to give information regarding the duties of passengers with respect to making their declarations.

This will be done to protect the passengers from mistakes which may lead to the imposition of penalties for failure to live up to the law regarding dutiable effects. Mr. Stackable brought with him from Washington circulars which are to be presented to passengers bearing on this subject. The circular reads as follows:

It will be necessary for you to make a declaration before the United States Customs Officer in the saloon of this vessel, stating the number of your trunks and other packages and their contents; and residents of the United States, returning from abroad, should provide a detailed list of articles purchased abroad and the prices paid therefor.

A failure to declare all dutiable goods in your possession will render the same liable to seizure and confiscation, and yourself to fine and imprisonment.

Section 26 of the Customs Administrative Act of June 10, 1890, provides a fine of not exceeding $2,000, or imprisonment at hard labor not more than a year, or both, in the discretion of the court, for giving or offering to give a gratuity to an officer of the customs in consideration of any illegal act in connection with the examination of baggage, or for attempting by threats or demands to improperly influence or control any such officer.

Passengers will facilitate the work of Customs Officers and contribute to their own comfort and speedy departure from the wharf, by noting on the back of a copy of this circular, which may be obtained from the officers of the vessel, their purchases abroad, with prices paid therefor.

By order of the Secretary of the Treasury.

R. C. A. Peterson returned yesterday in the Korea from a trip which included Texas, Mexico and the large Eastern cities. At St. Louis he found considerable interest manifested over the proposed exhibits of the outlying portions of the United States, and the hope was expressed that Hawaii will make a cerditable showing.

Shipping Notes.

The barkentine Irmgard will leave for San Francisco today.

The bark Santiago sailed from San Francisco for Hilo on November 18, with a general merchandise cargo valuel at $57,715.

While the Logan was at Honolulu one of the military prisoners on board escaped, probably by crawling through a port hole, and was not retaken. He was in custody for a minor offense.—Call.

Fifty thousand dollars in Hawaiian coin was brought from Honolulu by the steamer Nevadan, Captain Weeden, arriving yesterday, 7 days and 10 hours on the way. From Kahului the steamer brought 39 barrels of molasses and 23 bunches of bananas.—Call.

The large steamer Hawaiian, Captain Delano, of the American-Hawaiian line, is out forty-seven days from New York with freight and is expected to arrive in about ten days. She left Coronel on November 6th. The Oregonian, Captain Carty, is out sixteen days from New York with a cargo for this coast.—Chronicle, Nov. 16.

CHILDREN LIKE TO TAKE IT.—The finest quality of granulated loaf sugar is used in the manufacture of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and the roots used in its preparation give it a flavor similar to maple syrup, making it quite pleasant to take. Children like to take it and it has no injurious after effect. It always cures. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

OLD TIMER PASSES OFF

George W. C. Jones Ends Long and Busy Career.

G. W. C. Jones died at his home, Robello lane, Palama, at nine o'clock yesterday morning. The body will be removed from the house at 1:30 this afternoon and borne to the Masonic Temple, from whence the funeral will take place at three o'clock. Mr. Jones who was 72 years of age, had been gradually failing for three or four years past. For several months before his death he languished in bed, affectionately nursed by his children. Though suffering greatly for lack of sleep, he rebelled at taking sedatives prescribed by his physician.

George W. C. Jones was born in New York City on October 19, 1831. He attended Tracy & Drew's academy, at Henry and Market streets, where Joseph and John Harper, who became the famous Harper Brothers, publishers, were among his classmates. He left home on February 7, 1849, in the bark Ann Welch, being one of fifty who put in $500 each and bought the vessel. On arriving at Sacramento, having tarried in Valparaiso three weeks to recruit, they tied up the vessel.

Mr. Jones went to the Salmon Falls gold mines, Eldorado county, where he had a store and ranch. After staying there some time he sold everything out and went to China in the Ann Welch, taking the first California gold dust to Hongkong, where he remained but four months when he returned in the same vessel to San Francisco. The Ann Welch was sold there and when last heard of was in use as a store ship at Shanghai.

After working as a clerk for Thomas H. Selby & Co., San Francisco, for some time Mr. Jones came to the Hawaiian Islands in the bark Yankee in 1855. After a while he became captain of police under the late Marshal W. C. Parke. In 1861 he was deputy jailor under Mike Brown, serving as such for a year and a half. While in that position Mr. Jones planted the kamani tree that lives in the prison yard today.

Mr. Jones married Harriet Neddles Gilman in February, 1862, when he was purser of the old steamer Kilauea. Eighteen months later he went into the pulu industry at Keauhou, Kau, Hawaii, in partnership with J. C. King and L. Kina, afterward buying them out. He was there eight years.

In 1866 Mr. Jones, with Charles and Jules Richardson, built the first volcano house of pili and sandal wood. This is the cottage now used as a billiard room at the new hotel. Mr. Jones, Reid Richardson and Kaina on September 4, 1871, bought the ahupuaa of Kahuku, Mr. Jones afterward buying the interests of his partners and conducting the place in the name of G. W. C. Jones & Co. This is the Kahuku ranch property, as sold with other pieces of land in 1888 to the present owner, Col. Sam. Norris.

Mr. Jones, on disposing of the ranch, moved to Honolulu with his family, and in 1889 was made sanitary inspector of Honolulu, holding the position until the overthrow of the monarchy. He was next meat inspector for the Metropolitan Meat Co., until he retired from work four years ago. Since then he has been at home with his son John and three daughters. Mrs. Jones died a few years ago amidst universal respect.

Twelve children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Jones—six boys and six girls, all of whom are living. They are as follows: Edward M. Jones, Dayton C. Jones, Mrs. James I. Dowsett, Jr. (now in California with her two daughters), Arthur K. and John H. (in the McInerny shoe store), Geo. W. C. and Charles A. (in California), Mrs. Capt. C. Pederson, Mrs. Charles Dudoit and Miss Jennie Jones (living at the Jones home), Mrs. James C. Carter (in Hilo), and Miss Piilani Jones (in McNutt's hospital, San Francisco). Mr. Jones leaves fourteen grandchildren. Mrs. Harriet Everett, St. Augustine, Florida, is a sister who survives him.

George W. C. Jones was a man of kindly instincts in all the relations of life. His sound early education made him an acquisition to the business and social life of the Islands among the Forty-niners who came here. When the great lava flow of 1887 crossed his premises at Kahuku, Mr. Jones put on record intelligent data of the eruption and attendant earthquakes, sending some of them promptly to the Honolulu press. He brought to Hawaii a splendid physical constitution. Although two years past three score and ten, his last birthday was the first he ever spent in bed.

C. E. FOUNDER IS COMING

Dr. Francis E. Clark, founder of the first Christian Endeavor society and president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, will arrive in Honolulu by the steamer Sierra Jan. 6, 1904, on his way to Australia, and a Christian Endeavor rally is to be held by Hawaiian Endeavorers while his steamer is in port, in his honor, and to give all interested an opportunity to hear and meet him. No details have yet been arranged. Mr. Moses K. Nakuina, president of the Hawaiian C. E. Union, is about to call a meeting of the pastors and Christian Endeavor officers of Oahu to plan the rally.

BEAUTIFUL SKIN
Soft White Hands Luxuriant Hair Produced by CUTICURA SOAP.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN USE CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients, and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other *medicated* soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic *toilet* soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines, in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free, of Aust. Depot, R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N.S.W. So. African Depot: LENNON LTD., Cape Town. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

KOREA HEAVY LADEN FOR ORIENT

About 8 o'clock yesterday morning the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's big liner Korea docked at the Bishop wharf, and her heavy list of passengers came ashore to enjoy the sights. The vessel brought 205 tons of cargo for Honolulu, her entire cargo consisting of 6800 tons, including 1500 barrels of flour, 300 tons of lead, 1000 barrels of beer, 1000 tons of salt, and 3000 bales of cotton for the Orient.

The vessel departed for Yokohama yesterday promptly at 5 p. m. Seldom has a steamer swung away from the wharf so promptly on the hour scheduled, for the 5 o'clock whistle had hardly died away before the Korea was backing out into the stream assisted by the tug Fearless. The Territorial band was present, and as a special compliment to Mme. Takahira, wife of the Japanese Minister at Washington, played the Japanese National air.

There were a large number of passengers for Honolulu. Among them were Mrs. George R. Carter, wife of Governor Carter; Mrs. Terry, wife of Admiral Terry, U. S. N.; Miss Terry and Mr. Terry, come to join the Admiral; Collector of the Port E. R. Stackable, Collector of Internal Revenue Roy Chamberlain, accompanied by Mrs. Chamberlain and two children; Major-General MacArthur, commanding the Department of California, accompanied by Mrs. MacArthur and his aide, Captain Parker West.

Mr. and Mrs. I. L. Requa of Oakland, Cal., will spend some time in this city. Mr. Requa is a banker of San Francisco and Oakland.

Mme. Takahira is returning to Japan for a visit; Lieut. Commander York Noel, U. S. N., accompanied by Mrs. Noel, goes to the Asiatic Station; Hon. Dean C. Worcester of the Philippine Commission, is returning to the Philippines from a four months' visit to his birthplace at Theford, Vt. He is accompanied by Mrs. Worcester, and the Misses Worcester. H. K. Hemans, a banker of Hongkong, goes to his home. Captain A. G. Knights, prominently connected with shipping interests in China for the past two decades, and now superintendent of the China Merchants' Steamship Co., is returning to Shanghai; Z. Zekebu, an attache of the Japanese Legation at Washington, is returning to Japan.

FAIR EXCHAGNE.

A New Back for an Old One How It is Done in Honolulu.

Sometimes the back aches with a dull, indescribable feeling, making you weary and restless; sometimes pain shoots across the region of the kidneys, and again the loins are so lame to stoop is agony. No use plastering or rubbing the back in this condition. You cannot reach the cause. To exchange a bad back for a new and stronger one, follow the example of this Honolulu citizen:

Mr. A. J. Cahill, of Fort street, this city, night watchman in the employ of Messrs. T. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., says: "Whilst a young man I was a sailor and at one time worked for the Inter Island service. I was, however, obliged to give up sea life on account of severe suffering from my back and kidneys. For this I had tried various remedies, but the one which restored me to health was Doan's Backache Kidney Pills—procured at Hollister's Drug Store. They relieved me completely after years of suffering. If any one desires further particulars he may apply to me. I am to be found at Van Dorn's Ship Chandlery, Fort street."

You should get the same medicine which helped Mr. Cahill. See that the full name DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS is on the wrapper and refuse any imitation.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes $2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Shipping Notes.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per S. S. Ventura, from Sydney, Auckland, Pago Pago and Fanning Island, Nov. 24—For Honolulu: Mr. and Mrs. G. Wallace Fane, Frank B. Clark, Dennis J. Calkins, James Scanlon.

Per S. S. Korea from San Francisco, Nov. 24:

For Honolulu—Miss O. A. Arnold, Mrs. W. G. Ashley and four children, Miss B. Ashley, P. H. Burnett, Miss C. A. Carter, Mrs. Geo. R. Carter, R. H. Chamberlain, Mrs. R. H. Chamberlain and two children, J. B. Draper, Mrs. J. Draper, E. F. De Beixedon, Mrs. E. F. De Beixedon, three children and servant, W. W. Durham, Miss M. Fendall, G. S. Fulmer, Mrs. F. Gay, son and servant, Mrs. H. E. Gorman, H. A. Gross, Mrs. H. A. Gross, Mrs. M. D. Kerrell, Miss Amy Kerrell, Miss G. Lacy, F. L. Lowell, Miss G. Lutted, Mrs. J. O. Lutted, Major-General A. MacArthur, Mrs. A. MacArthur, J. W. Mason, Mrs. H. G. Middleton, D. E. Miles, Miss B. Mitchell, F. S. Munsell, Mrs. F. S. Munsell, M. C. O'Mara, Mrs. M. A. Patton, R. C. Peterson, H. W. Poett, Mrs. H. W. Poett, F. J. Raven, I. L. Requa, Mrs. I. L. Requa, Mrs. J. B. Reilly, Mrs. J. L. Robertson, A. Robinson, Mrs. P. Scales, Sidney Soule, E. R. Stackable, Mrs. S. Terry, Miss E. Terry, M. Terry, F. Thompson, Mrs. C. Torbert, J. F. Tritch, Mrs. J. F. Tritch, Capt. Parker W. West, Mrs. R. J. Wilkinson, Wm. Woon.

Departed.

For Maui and Kau ports, per stmr. Mauna Loa, Nov. 24.—A. F. Tavares, W. Williamson, Col. S. Norris, G. McDougall, Geo. F. Wright, Father Victor, Father John, Father Renaut, Father Ramon, Geo. Iceland, J. G. Rothwell, Geo. Hutchins, M. F. Scott, Mrs. P. E. Lamar, H. A. Baldwin, Mrs. Mary Kimokeo, Mrs. C. B. Olsen, Ryder W. Olsen, T. Shibayama, J. P. Medeiros, P. S. Seale and wife, Mrs. J. Meyers, Mrs. Strain and child, L. Chong, F. T. P. Waterhouse, C. Bolte, J. N. S. Williams, Father Bandolin, Father Julien, G. Gibb and wife, F. H. Hayselden.

For Maui ports, per stmr. Maui, Nov. 24.—Miss E. Alexander, J. K. Hanuna, Emile Kauhaahaa, Mrs. Kele Naukana, Mrs. Wm. McGerrow, M. Correa, W. G. Ashley, Mrs. J. R. Meyers, Mrs. Strain and child, H. B. Penhallow and wife, Rev. E. W. Thwing, A. J. Jones, W. P. Haia, R. Reploysk, wife and child, W. E. Devereux, James Tanton.

For Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Kinau, Nov. 24.—Miss G. H. Woods, Miss E. Kaeser, W. N. Purdy, J. D. Lewis, Mrs. Renton, W. J. Coelho, Mrs. J. Tosh and son, Father Ulrick, Father Aloys, Father Otto, Father Adrian, Jno. Hind, K. S. Gjerdrum, Chock Sam, Robt. Hind and wife, C. N. Pulaa, H. M. Kaniho, Jas. Gibb, J. T. Moir, Geo. Blake, E. J. Ryan, R. B. Murdoch, R. N. Morgan, A. Fernandez, S. M. Kanakanui, F. B. McStocker's children, J. A. Scott, C. C. Kennedy, F. B. McStocker and wife, Wm. Pullar, W. G. Walker, J. W. Mason.

For San Francisco, per stmr. Ventura, Nov. 24.—Mrs. E. Swank, A. H. Irving, Jno. Wilhelm, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Wright, P. J. Ramos, S. W. Kilpatrick, Gordon McLean and wife, H. Ehlers, Mrs. Kaiser, Miss B. Hargear, Mr. and Mrs. J. Courtney Jenkins, F. D. Elwell, Chas. St. B. Fowler, A. Smedley, Mrs. T. Leslie De Cew, Mrs. G. W. Henderson, T. H. Jordan, Mrs. G. Rodrigues and infant, J. B. Baum, F. W. Peterson, Miss McShane.

For Maui ports, per stmr. Maui, Nov. 24.—Miss E. Alexander, J. K. Hanuna, Dinah Kauhaahana, Mrs. Kele Naukana, Mrs. Wm. McGerrow, Mrs. J. R. Meyers, Mrs. Strain and child, H. B. Penhallow and wife, Rev. E. W. Thwing, wife and two children; A. Gomes, W. P. Haia, R. Peplowski, wife and child; W. E. Devereux, James Fanton.

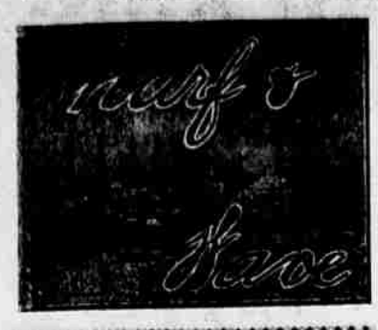
For the Orient, per S. S. Korea, Nov. 24.—H. D. Thirkield, Bard and wife, F. B. Wood, Mrs. N. A. Wood, Miss Agnes B. Richley, R. W. Southern, Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Oakwood.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, Nov. 24.

O. S. S. Ventura, Hayward, from the Colonies, at 7:30 a. m.

P. M. S. S. Korea, Seabury, from San Francisco, at 8 a. m.



ARRIVED.

Wednesday, November 25.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, from Anahola and Ahukini, at 3 a. m., with 200 tons machinery and 2 pkgs. sundries.

Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai ports, at 4:20 a. m., with 813 bags sugar, 500 sheep and 54 pkgs. sundries.

Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, from Molokai ports, at 5 a. m., with 30 head of cattle.

S. S. Sonoma, Herriman, from San Francisco, at 11:30 a. m.

Stmr. Iwalani, Mosher, from Honokaa, Kukuihaele, Mahukona, and Lahaina at 10 a. m. with 600 bags sugar, 40 rice.

DEPARTED.

Wednesday, November 25.

Am. bktn. Irmgard, Schmidt, for San Francisco, at 2 p. m.

S. S. Sonoma, Herriman, for Pago Pago, Auckland and Sydney at 11 p. m.

Schr. Kawailani, Ulunahele, for Koolau ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, from Molokai, Maui and Lanai ports, at 5 p. m.

Italian cruiser Elba, for Yokohama, at 9:30 a. m.

Ger. ship Herzogin Sophie Charlotte, Zander, for Sydney, at 4:10 p. m.

Gaso. schr. Eclipse, Gahan, for Maui and Hawaii ports, at 8 a. m., returned to port Tuesday afternoon on account of engines being out of order.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per stmr. Mikahala, November 25, from Kauai ports: Y. Adachi, S. Soshinuma, Mrs. Kills, Chang Hind, Hee Fat, Master Hee Fat, Ako, Miss Ako, Mr. Wills, S. Yoneshinua, O. C. Wharton, Mr. Fisher, S. Lesser, C. H. Sowden, E. Tappan Tannatt, Mrs. E. Olmstead, Mrs. Blake and 35 deck.

LONG ROW OF GERMAN BOAT CREW

Waterfronters were considerably surprised yesterday forenoon when a white boat rowed by eight lusty young men in white uniforms came swiftly through the channel into the harbor and up to the boat landing. It was a boat from the German Training ship Herzogin Sophie Charlotte in command of Third Mate Vogt, which left the side of the ship at 4 o'clock yesterday morning while the vessel was standing off port about twenty miles.

The rowers tied up their boat at the landing and sprang ashore as fresh and trim as if they had not just finished a 20-mile pull across a heaving stretch of water.

The mate and his crew at once went to Nolte's restaurant where they had a Thanksgiving dinner of turkey and good cheer, for which Mine Host Nolte refused to accept a cent in payment, saying it was his treat to his hardy countrymen.

The Herzogin Sophie Charlotte sighted the steamer China Wednesday night, and as the officers and crew were expecting mail to arrive from the Orient it was decided to send a boat ashore to get their letters. There were also a few letters on board for Honolulu friends, and these were brought ashore and mailed. The mate found several letters awaiting him at Hackfeld's office. After resting in town for an hour, the boat started about 1 p. m. to meet the training ship. In order to save the young men from too much exertion the training ship came in quite close to Oahu yesterday afternoon and picked up the crew, and by 5 o'clock the vessel had disappeared beyond the horizon.

It is such training that the young cadets of the German Lloyd service are subjected to, and shows of what sturdy material the boys are made.

Career of Falkenburg Ended.

JUNEAU, Nov. 3.—The old barkentine Jane A. Falkenburg has gone to her last resting place in St. Michael bay. She was beached there in 1898 and later purchased at public sale by the Northern Commercial Company. She has now been towed around to the company's dock there and sunk in six feet of water, to be used as a breakwater. Her hold has been filled with rocks and sand, and it is believed she is so heavily weighted down that the ice will not carry her out in the spring.

The Jane A. Falkenburg was built at New Bedford, Mass., in 1854, and for many years was operated as a whaler, first on the Atlantic and later on the Pacific. During the latter years of her active service she was a lumber carrier and carried a lumber cargo from Puget Sound to that port during the Klondike excitement in 1898.

ACCORDING TO SCHEDULE.

"Porter, is my ticket good on this train?"

"Yes, sah. Step right in, sah."

"This is a fast train, ain't it?"

"It's de fast mail, sah."

"How fast does it run?"

"Sometimes a mile a minute, sah."

"Whew! Does it ever leave the track?"

"No, sah, but it sometimes leaves de passengers. Better git aboahd, sah."

Fools and money: She—"A fool and his money are soon parted." He—"True, and a fool and her money are soon wedded."—Yonkers Statesman.

THE OLD RELIABLE

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

FITCH WAS IN ERROR

A Fatal Defect in Writ Costs Last Chance for His Fee.

Thomas Fitch has finally lost in his attempt to save his attorney's fee for services in the suit of Rebecca Panee to get rid of J. A. Magoon as her guardian. By unanimous opinion, prepared by Justice Galbraith, the Supreme Court dismisses the writ of error of Thomas Fitch, plaintiff in error, vs. Edward M. Watson, next friend of Rebecca Panee, defendant in error. According to the decision, all the error was the plaintiff's, as the writ referred to no suit that appeared on the records. Fitch was represented in the appellate court by W. S. Fleming, while Watson appeared in person. Following are the syllabus and the text of opinion:

THE SYLLABUS.

A motion to quash a writ of error on the ground that no such suit or proceeding as that described in the writ is now or ever was pending in the court to which it is directed, being supported by the return of the clerk and not controverted, is granted and the writ dismissed.

OPINION BY GALBRAITH.

The defendant in error appeared "specially in his own behalf" and presented a motion to quash the writ issued in this cause on two grounds, namely, (1) Because he is not now and has never been a party to such a proceeding as that described in the writ of error, the notice or the citation served on him. (2) Because there is not now and never has been pending before the Circuit Judge of the First Circuit, at Chambers, in Probate, any such proceeding as that described in the writ of error.

The return to the writ made by the Clerk of the First Circuit Court is as follows:

"As a return to the within writ to me directed, I hereby certify that there is not now pending, nor has there ever been pending, before a Circuit Judge of the First Circuit Court, in Probate or otherwise, any such action or proceeding as that described in and designated by said writ."

This return is not controverted nor is there any showing made that there was a mistake in the description of the cause or the parties, although it was suggested by the attorney for the plaintiff in error, at the oral argument, that there was a mistake in the name of the parties and in the title of the cause as set out in the writ and a request was made to be allowed to amend the writ in these particulars. The facts supporting this suggestion do not appear of record nor are they set forth in a written motion supported by affidavit as required by Rule 6 of this court. Nor does it appear that the writ would have been amendable even if this showing had been made. We could not substitute a new writ for the defective one on this application for permission to amend. This is sufficient reason for denying the request.

Under our statute a writ of error in civil cases issues as a matter of right upon application to the clerk of the court, by "any party to the original cause or of any personal representative of a deceased person" (Section 1448, Civil Laws). It has been held that it is not the duty of the clerk to prepare the writ and that the attorney for the party seeking the writ should "prepare it and see that it is issued." (Ahin vs. Widemann, 7 Haw. 333, 335).

If there was a mistake in the preparation of the writ issued in this cause, either in the name of the parties, the title of the case, or otherwise, the plaintiff in error, who was acting as his own attorney, is alone responsible for it and has no just cause of complaint if left to bear the burden of his own error, if any.

The motion should be granted and the writ dismissed.

It is so ordered.

After the wedding: "But they told me you had money." "And they buncoed me into thinking you were rich." "Well, what's to be done about it?" "Let's fall in love just for spite."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

PROTECT YOURSELF and family against attacks of pneumonia by securing at once a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. If this remedy is taken on the first appearance of a cold all danger will be avoided. It always cures and cures quickly. Sold by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

BAR OBJECTS TO CHANGES

Protests Against the Mitchell Bills.

The Bar Association of Hawaii will forward to Washington a protest against the passage of the Mitchell amendment to the Organic Act which provides that writs of error and appeals from the final decision of the Territorial Supreme Court shall be allowed and may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States in the manner and under the same regulations and in the same cases as in judgments and decrees of the Supreme Courts of the territories in all cases where the amount involved exceeds $5000. The opinion of the Bar Association at its quarterly meeting held yesterday afternoon was practically unanimous, only the objection of F. M. Hatch, presented by S. M. Ballou, being recorded directly against the protest, with a tentative objection by Mr. Ballou.

The Bar Association also took the same course of objection with the Mitchell amendment which provides that judges on the Supreme Bench shall be citizens either of the Territory of Hawaii or of some state or territory of the United States, instead of the eligibility being confined, under the Organic Act, to citizenship in the Islands. The Organic Act provides that appointees to the bench shall be citizens only of the Territory of Hawaii.

The first protest will be made by the Bar Association only. That against the amendment on appointments to the bench will be made by commercial bodies of the Territory, the Bar Association taking the initiative. The Chamber of Commerce, Merchants' Association, Builders' and Traders' Association, will be included as the signers of the second protest.

President W. O. Smith, Judge Hartwell and W. A. Kinney of the Bar Association were appointed a committee to draw up the protests.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The meeting was convened at 4 o'clock and was attended by W. O. Smith, president; A. F. Judd, secretary pro tem; Judge Hartwell, W. A. Kinney, A. G. M. Robertson, J. A. Magoon, S. M. Ballou, L. A. Thurston, W. R. Castle, A. W. Carter, C. S. Dole, A. Lewis, Jr., W. L. Stanley, E. P. Dole, A. A. Wilder, L. J. Warren, C. F. Clemons, Mr. Derby.

W. O. Smith, as presiding officer, referred to the bills presented to Congress by Senator Mitchell on judiciary matters and other affairs of the Territory, which appeared yesterday in the Washington correspondence of the Advertiser.

L. A. Thurston said he was opposed to the proposition of allowing appeals from the local Supreme Court to the Supreme Court of the United States, and he moved that it be the sense of the Bar Association that the amendment proposed is not an amendment to the Organic Act which is approved by the Bar Association. He said one of the principal objections to it was the time and expense involved, as it would amount practically to a denial of justice especially to a poor man. He referred to appeals taken from Hawaii to the Circuit Court of Appeals at San Francisco which had been most expensive to persons involved, and the expense would be still greater in connection with appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States. Justice, under these circumstances, would be a luxury. The regular calendar of the United States Supreme Court was now two years behind and was rapidly becoming congested. Attorneys must go from here to Washington, and their time, expenses and fees, must be paid. At present Hawaii is in the same position as the forty odd sovereign states and the territory can now obtain as good an administration of justice as in the past.

A. W. Carter seconded the motion.

SHOULD HAVE HOME RULE.

W. A. Kinney said that to adjust our own personal affairs we had to go 5,000 miles beyond the seas. These affairs no more concerned Senator Mitchell's constituents than the affairs of Oregon interested Hawaii. In our judiciary the territory was given self-government, a valuable boon to every one here, and he was of the opinion it would be suicidal for the Bar Association to throw away this great privilege, for otherwise Hawaii would be in the position of washing its dirty linen in Washington.

Judge Hartwell said it would be a great mistake if the Bar Association did not take up this matter and protest against the amendments. He did not know why Senator Mitchell proposed the amendment and he did not know who, in Hawaii, could have desired it. The amendment did not include criminal matters.

"Then," said the Judge, "if life and liberty are safe with our own Supreme Court to pass upon, I do not see why property is not equally protected here."

S. M. Ballou said he spoke for F. M. Hatch, who was opposed to the Bar Association making a protest against the amendment. Mr. Ballou, for himself, said he was somewhat on the fence. Mr. Hatch was of the opinion that the filing of briefs at Washington, was sufficient to carry a case to the end without personal supervision, and this naturally would save expense.

Several members challenged this statement and Mr. Ballou was asked whether he would care to have a case in which he was personally interested, take care of itself on a brief. A. S. Lewis, Jr., Judge Stanley, W. R. Castle, E. P. Dole, A. G. M. Robertson, and others strongly favored the protest, and the Bar Association went on record to this extent.

Judge Hartwell presented an objection to the Mitchell amendment relative to the appointments of judges to the Supreme Court from states and territories other than Hawaii. After some discussion it was deemed wise to enlist the co-operation of the mercantile bodies of the territory in this matter, as affecting them, as much as it did the Bar Association personnel, and a motion to this effect prevailed.

The committee will report at a meeting to be held at 4 p. m. next Wednesday.

KILAUEA SHOWS MOLTEN LAVA

St. Clair Bidgood of the Volcano House, sent a message yesterday to the effect that the crater of Kilauea (Halemaumau) became eruptive at 2:30 a. m. A lake surface in the pit, 50 by 125 feet in dimensions, is very active.

CHILDREN LIKE TO TAKE IT.—The finest quality of granulated loaf sugar is used in the manufacture of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and the roots used in its preparation give it a flavor similar to maple syrup, making it quite pleasant to take. Children like to take it and it has no injurious after effect. It always cures. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

THE first issue of the **ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH**—25 years ago, Dec. 13, 1878, was four pages, 32 columns. It contained no illustrations and sold for **5 CENTS.**

ON SUNDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1903, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch will celebrate its twenty-fifth birthday by the issue of a paper exceeding 124 pages and nearly **1000 COLUMNS.** Every page will be profusely illustrated. There will be 18 pages printed in **COLORS,** including a two-page airship view of the World's Fair. Each copy will weigh over 2 pounds and will cost the publishers 12 cents, but the price to readers will be, as usual, **5 CENTS.**

THERE will be signed articles, written especially for this number by Mark Twain, Mrs. Jefferson Davis, Mrs. John A. Logan, Hoke Smith, Gen. Frederick D. Grant, Admiral Dewey, an original poem on the silver jubilee of the Post-Dispatch by Ella Wheeler Wilcox, and hundreds of interesting features by great writers, famous statesmen and clergymen of renown. **IT WILL BE THE GREATEST ACHIEVEMENT IN JOURNALISM EVER ATTEMPTED SOUTH OR WEST OF NEW YORK.** The edition is limited, the demand will far exceed the supply. Order **NOW** from your newsdealer.

Out Sunday, Dec. 13

THE JOLO UPRISING

Dr. Amesse Gives Statement of the Cause.

Dr. Amesse, of the U. S. Marine Hospital Service, is a through passenger in the steamer China. He has been in the Philippine Islands for three years past and having been relieved is on his way home. Dr. Amesse was stationed at Honolulu for some time before he was ordered to the Philippines and renewed a number of old acquaintanceships while the steamer was in port on Thanksgiving day. He was conducted about town by Dr. Jennings of the Honolulu quarantine station.

Dr. Amesse called at the Advertiser office for a copy of last Monday's paper containing the Manila cablegram with a report that three hundred Moros were killed as a result of five days' desperate fighting in Jolo, that Major Scott of the Fourteenth Cavalry and five privates were wounded, the only casualties on the American side, and that Major General Wood was in command of troops in pursuit of 2000 fleeing Moros.

"Jolo is the place I came from," Dr. Amesse said when asked if he knew anything about the trouble. "Major Scott lived with me the last three months. A few days after I left three men were killed right in front of my door.

"All of the trouble came of the Moro custom of running amuck. One of the fanatics cut an American in two and he was promptly shot down by the soldiers. His body was buried with the carcass of a pig, which is a deadly insult to the Mahommedans. The Moros gathered in great numbers and offered battle, which was promptly taken up by Major Scott of the Fourteenth Cavalry.

"Major Scott was adjutant with General Wood in Cuba. He is one of the bravest fighters in the army. His rank in the volunteers was that of colonel. He had charge of Geronimo's band of Apaches after their capture and was United States interpreter for six or seven Indian tribes in the past fifteen years.

"Jolo is the name of the chief town of the island of Jolo. It is about 700 miles south of Manila. There are 50,000 people on that little island. It is forty miles long and twelve miles wide, or a trifle larger than Molokai.

"The Moros are terrible fanatics. One man will give fight to a troop of cavalry. They are all well-armed, having Remington rifles, and are trained from infancy in throwing the barong. This is a short double-edge sword and the most effective weapon used by any Filipino."

Dr. Amesse described the mode of preparation for running amuck, saying that once prepared the fanatic went forth to kill and to die. Inspired with the belief that paradise awaited one dying thus, the Moro was then as desperate a person as could be imagined. To be buried with a pig was to forfeit admission to the Elysian abode of the blest, hence this ignominous interment of one is the most effective deterrent against running amuck by others which can be employed.

MARINES MAY NOT COME HERE

There is a bare possibility that the Honolulu Naval Station will not have a marine guard after all.

Official news of a detachment of marines being ordered to the station for permanent duty has been received by the Admiral, and no orders have come to build quarters for it.

The recent news to the effect that most of the marine forces are reuired at Panama and on the Asiatic station seems to preclude any possibility of the guard coming here just now.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE IN RACE

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—In discussing the results of his visit to this city, Herr Albert Ballin, director-general of the Hamburg-American line, has confirmed the reports of an arrangement for ocean service in connection with the new Kansas City, Mexico and Orient railway.

"A contract has been completed between our company and the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Company," he said, "by which we will establish a passenger and freight line to the Far East and a line of freight ships to Australia from the Pacific terminus, Topolobamboo, Mexico, which is to be named Port Stillwell, in honor of the president of the company. We expect that the railroad will be finished in two years and it and the steamship lines will form a community of interests for quite a long period."

"Is it true," he was asked, "that there are any existing differences between the German lines and the International Merchant Marine Company?"

"It is not," was the reply. "To prove this I will say that negotiations are going on now between the White Star line and the Hamburg-American line which will, if completed, bring these two concerns into very close touch, so

THIN PEOPLE want to get fat and fat people want to get thin—human nature. If you are fat don't take Scott's Emulsion. It will make you gain flesh. If you are thin Scott's Emulsion is just what you need.

It is one of the greatest flesh producers known. Not temporary gains but healthy, solid flesh that will fill out the body where it is needed.

There's nothing better than Scott's Emulsion for weakness and wasting.

Scott's Emulsion is a food-medicine; not a stimulant; not a mere "extract" or so-called "wine" of cod liver oil. It contains the whole oil perfectly emulsified, which is the only way of preserving its valuable properties.

We'll send you a sample free upon request.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

Commissioner of Public Lands.

A land license for a period of 50 years, to collect, divert and sell the surface water and power produced therefrom, upon and from the public lands, situate on the Island of Hawaii and lying between the sea on the north; Waipio Valley on the East; Waipio Valley and the boundary line between the lands of Laupahoehoe 1 and 2, Nakooka, Apua, Waikapu and Honopue on one side and the lands of Puukapu and Kawaihae 1, on the other side, until such line reaches an elevation of 4,200 ft., thence a contour line of 4,200 ft. elevation to Honokane on the South, and the land of Honokane and the private land of Awini on the West, subject to existing vested rights of private parties in such waters, will be offered at Public Auction on Monday, November 30, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Judiciary Building.

Persons competing at this sale will bid upon the rate per cent. of the net revenues of the enterprise carried on under such license, to be paid annually to the Government of the Territory of Hawaii, from and after the third year of the term of such license.

A bond of $10,000 will be required on surety satisfactory to the Government, conditioned on the due performance of the requirement that $10,000 be expended on construction within 18 months. From the beginning of the term of the license $500 shall be paid by the holder thereof to the Government, semi-annually in advance irrespective of such rate per cent; the first payment of $500 to be made at the fall of the hammer, by paying the same to the Commissioner of Public Lands. Upset 5 per cent. on the net revenues. Any bid than on percentage of the net revenues will not be entertained.

Full information in regard to other conditions of such license will be furnished at the office of the Commissioner of Public Lands.

E. S. BOYD,
Commissioner of Public Lands.
Public Lands Office, October 22, 1903.
6618.

CHARLOTTE SAILS AMID CHEERS

Amid cheers, waving of handkerchiefs and dipping of flags from other vessels, the German Training bark Herzogin Sophie Charlotte sailed from Honolulu yesterday afternoon shortly after 4 o'clock for Sydney. The departure of the popular vessel was the occasion of a great send-off by the German colony of Honolulu.

By 3 o'clock the sails on all the yards were loosened and allowed to hang in graceful, regular folds, ready to be shaken out when the channel was reached. The ship was put into a tidy condition, and her decks were thronged with visitors bidding the officers and cadets bon voyage. During this time the cadet band played on the main deck the national airs of Germany alternating with patriotic music of America. The Fearless took the tow hawser shortly before 4, and the visitors, including German Consul and Mrs. Isenberg, and leading members of the German colony went aboard the tug and waved the last farewells outside the channel. As the vessel moved swiftly out of the harbor flags were dipped and the compliment returned by the Charlotte. The staff on the Hackfeld building was ornamented by flags which were dipped and raised until the vessel had left the harbor. The rim of the cupola was lined with members and employes of the firm, and to these the cadets gave three cheers, cheering also for the people of Honolulu in general. The compliment was returned with a will by those on the building.

"How's your mother?" asked the neighbor. "Worried to death," answered the boy, who was swinging on the front gate; "father's hunting in the Adirondacks, brother Bill's gone to a political convention, brother Jack's joined a football team, and the dressmaker has just told mother she'd look a fright in mourning."—Washington Star.